BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,407 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885.
M. Bokhara ..	2944	500	H. Weighell	23rd June.
L. Clyde	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	30th ,,
— Nizam	2726	500	W. I. Webber	7th July.
L. Ballarat ..	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	14th ,,
M. Surat	3112	500	C. R. Edwards	21st ,,
L. Indus	3951	600	W. E. Breeze	28th ,,
— Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	4th Aug.
L. Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	11th ,,
M. Malwa	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	18th ,,
L. Carthage ..	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	25th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
MIRZAPORE	3857	600	R. Harvey	26th June
NEPAUL	3536	600	J. T. Alderton	10th July
KHEDIVE.....	3860	600	M. de Horne	24th July
VERONA.....	3116	530	A. C. Loggin	7th Aug.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 13, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTA LCOMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; also return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st July 1885.
MANILLA.....	4,500	800	1st Augt. ,,

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 1, 1885.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO *MARSEILLES.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3116	480	W.S. Young	28th June.

*Can book through to London overland from Marseilles

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. VICTORIA	3557	480	Wm. Russel	25th July.
s.s. ASIA	3530	480	John Craig	15th August.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers, an agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, June 18, 1885. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
11, ESPLANADE-ROAD.
STUDIO OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.

COTTON CHECKS FOR JHARAN SUITS AND LIGHT HORSE CLOTHING.

A VARIETY of the above are now available 40 inches wide.

Samples post-free on application to

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

WATER-PROOF SUITS—for Gentlemen, Ladies, and Children, cheap and expensive; also SILK UMBRELLAS, just arrived at

HAJEE FBRAHIM BROTHERS,
No. 1, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

R. BROWN & CO.,
21, MARINE STREET, FORT,
(ESTABLISHED 1864)
PLUMBERS, SANITARY ENGINEERS, TIN, ZINC, COPPER PLATE WORKERS, &c., &c.

HAVE always in stock all kinds of SANITARY APPARATUS, GLAZED EARTHEN WARE PIPING, SYPHON, and GULLY TRAPS, BRANCHES, BENDS, &c., CAST, WROUGHT, COPPER and BRASS PIPING, with all kinds of Fittings for the same. All kinds of RAILWAY and MUNICIPAL LAMPS made to order. SPARE LENSES of sorts kept in stock. Materials of all kinds supplied to up-country constituents. Estimates and prices furnished on application.

CREGAN'S PATENT BOILER COMPOSITION, for preventing incrustation, and effecting a great saving in fuel at reduced prices.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE.

S.S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 26th June, 1885, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on MONDAY, on arrival of English mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 24th June, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR RANGOON AND MOULMEIN.

S.S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th June, 1885. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey any where *en route* and available by ALL TRAINS A D ANY LINE OF STEAMER.

Through Bookings to London *at the lowest possible fares.* Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 4, post free.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

A FAVOURITE Wine from the District of BORDEAUX. This Wine has been well established in public favour for many years. Its sales are the largest, and it is unquestionably the best value in the Indian Market.

Qts. Rs. 10 per doz. Pints Rs. 6 per doz. Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOREIGN LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

THESE Liqueurs, etc., are imported from the countries where they are produced in the greatest perfection. The difference in quality of these is immense, but owing to the high price of the genuine, great frauds are practised on the public. We guarantee all our Liqueurs to be of the best brands, and obtained from the direct source.

	Per Bottle Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.
Benedictine	6 0	
Chartreuse, from the Monastery, Green	7 0	3 12
Do. do. Yellow	6 0	3 4
[illegible] cher's)	2 12	1 8
Creme de Cacao	3 4	
Creme de Noyeau (Best)	3 0	1 12
Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange or White	4 4	2 4
Kummel	3 0	
Maraschino di Zara (the finest)	3 12	2 4

BITTERS, &c.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs.	Cash. Pts. Rs.
Angostura Bitters		23
Orange Bitters	14	13-8
Brandy Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s	½ pints	12
Pomalo & Orange Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s		
Wine Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s		
Ginger Brandy	23	...
Orange Brandy	30	...
Ginger Wine	15	...
Milk Punch, Treacher & Co.'s	24	...
Vermouth, French	15	...
Vermouth, Italian	17	...

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. MOGGONDASS and JEHRAMDASS respectfully beg to announce to the Gentry and Public of Bombay that they will REMOVE from the 10th current to the new premises in Meadow-street, No. 35, opposite to China Bazar, where they have on view and sale latest novelties in Indian jewellery and ornaments, and also various curiosities too numerous to detail. A visit solicited.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having claims on the Estate of the late GEORGE ALEXANDER DORIA HAVILAND, H.M.I.M., should send them in to undersigned on or before the 1st of July, 1885, after which claims cannot be attended to.

GEO. PECK, H.M.I.M.,
Assistant Staff Officer,
Government Dockyard, Bombay.

NOTICE.

WE have on hand BOOKS of ALL SORTS FOR SALE. We send orders to England every mail, and can supply books of every description at 8 annas per shilling.

Orders from the mofussil are diligently and promptly executed, and we recommend the value-payable system as a great convenience and safe transit.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND,
Manager to Radhabai, widow of the late Atmaram Sagoon.
No. 135, Kalbadevi-road, Bombay, 9th June, 1885.

JUST UNPACKED A LARGE CONSIGNMENT of following ARTICLES for MONSOON. Inverness Capes (velvet collar) from Rs. 23 to 25. Paramatta coats, black and brown, velvet collar, 48-in. to 56, at Rs. 15, 18, and 20. Waterproof suits, black and white, velvet collar, generally used by the Railway Companies at Rs. 11 and 12 a suit, Post free. Brown Canvas Leggings, Re. 1 a pair. White Waterproof Cloth (Breadth 60-in), Rs. 4 a yard. Coachman's broad cloth rain coat with tinan cover at Rs. 6. Waterproof sheet, with warm lining from Rs. 8 to 10. Tweed Coat and Trouser at Rs. 10, 12, 14, 16, and 25. Tweed Over-coat at Rs. 15 and 20. Foot Ball Gunzi socks and caps (any colour and size), Rs. 6 a set. Gentleman's Goloshes Re. 1-8 a pair. Lady's Coloured serge for dresses, 14 ans a yard. Tweed hats, Rs. 2 each. Peon's Broad cloth Coat and Turkish red turban at Rs. 10. White Linen Table cloth (60-in breadth) Re. 1 a yard. This cloth is sold on agent's account and risk.

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that TENDERS for the RETAIL SALE OF OPIUM in the Town and Island of Bombay for one year from the 1st August, 1885, to 31st July, 1886, will be received up to 12 noon, Bombay time, on FRIDAY, the 10th July, 1885, at the office of the undersigned.

2. Tenderers must specify in their tenders the minimum number of pounds of duty-paid Opium (each lb. to consist of 40 tolas of 180 grains) which they undertake to sell by retail during the term of the license, and the amount of fee which they offer for the license.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, which will be returned if the tender be not accepted.

4. Any information required regarding conditions of sale, &c., may be had on application to the Assistant Collector, in charge Opium Department.

5. The acceptance of any tender will be subject to confirmation by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

G. F. M. GRANT,
Collector of Customs and Opium.
Bombay, Customs House, June 12, 1885.

SHERRIES AND PORTS.

SHERRIES.

THE whole of our Sherries are imported direct from the Company's Agency at Xerez, and have all the merits of the produce of that celebrated district.

	CASH. Per dozen. Rs. a.
YELLOW SEAL.—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality	16 0
EXTRA DRY PALE.—A light, natural, unblended Wine	20 0
PALE DINNER.—An excellent Wine for general use	22 0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good, genuine, Dinner Wine	25 0
OLD DRY.—Very superior, soft and dry	28 0
GOLDEN.—A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine	28 0
SUPERIOR FINO.—Old, pure, delicate, dry	28 0
MANZANILLA.—Very dry and pale	28 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.—Very old and choice	38 0

PORTS.

These are imported direct from Oporto, and are the sole produce of the Upper Douro, possessing all the fine characteristics of the wine grown in that district. Invalids and other suffering from the exhausting effects of the climate will find in these wines excellent recuperating properties.

	Quarts. Rs. a.	Pints. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This, our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the medical profession, is a superior dessert wine; tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character	33 0	18 0
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour; it is a wholesome, nutritious wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled	26 0	13 8
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity wine of moderate price	18 0	..

Our present holdings of both Sherries and Ports are exceptionally good, and will bear favourable comparison with wines at a much higher price.

THACKER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
INVALID'S PORT WINE
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
Price Rs. 26 Net per dozen Quarts.
THIS WINE HAS NOW MANY IMITATIONS.
See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsules and Labels.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER & DRESS-MAKER
OF 7, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY,
HAS the pleasure to announce that she has OPENED a BRANCH OF HER
ESTABLISHMENT
AT No. 19, KAHUN ROAD,
POONA.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
(Includes the Rajputana Railway, the Rewari-Ferozepore Railway, the Holkar Railway, and the Sindia-Neemuch Railway.)

NOTICE.

AJMERE, 12th June 1885.

THE management of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway having been TRANSFERRED to the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the two Railways will now be collectively known as:—

THE BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
THE RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
(Includes the Rajputana Railway, the Rewari-Ferozepore Railway, the Holkar Railway, and the Sindia-Neemuch Railway.)

2. The following major alterations in fares and rates will take effect from the 1st July, 1885 (inclusive). These changes, except where specially mentioned to the contrary, apply to both lines.

1. Passenger fares:—
Will be reduced on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway as follow:—
1st Class, 15 pies per mile.
2nd Class 8 ,, ,,

2. Return tickets for first and second class passengers:—
Will be issued at 1 fare and 3rd for the double journey.

3. Servants of first and second class passengers:—
Will be charged 3rd class fares of mail or mixed train, according to the train by which they travel.

4. Reserved accommodation for first and second class passengers on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway:—
The terms for reserved accommodation when available will be:—
One fare for every sleeping berth in the carriage or compartment occupied.

5. Treasure, including specie, bullion, gold and silver coin, jewellery, trinkets, plate, &c., by passenger trains only:—
Will be charged at the following rates:—
Up to 27 maunds at 2½ pies per maund per mile.
Above 27 and up to 81 maunds at 2 pies per maund per mile.
Above 81 and up to 270 maunds at 1½ pies per maund per mile.
Over 270 maunds at 1 pie per maund per mile.
provided always that the charge for any quantity shall not be less than that for a smaller quantity according to this scale.

Copper coins by passenger trains.
In quantities of 5 maunds and under—2 pies per maund per mile.
In quantities of over 5 maunds—1 pie per maund per mile.
Subject to a minimum charge as for 10 maunds.

Parcels of silver from Bombay to Agra Fort *viâ* Achnera and *viâ* Agra Fort, will be charged at a maximum rate of 2 pies per maund per mile irrespective of weight.

6. Goods rates—ordinary classes:—
In booking between the broad and metre gauge parts of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway's system the class rates will be:—

Pie per maund per mile.

First class at	... 0·35	With the addition of a terminal charge of 6 pies per maund.
Second ,, ,,	... 0·525	
Third ,, ,,	... 0·7	
Fourth ,, ,,	... 0·85	
Fifth ,, ,,	... 1·0	

7. Grain and common seeds:—
The through rates to Bombay at present in force will remain unaltered.

8. Iron and steel:—
Reduced rates from Bombay:—

	Per maund. Rs. a. p.
To Stations Jeypore to Delhi and Agra	1 0 0
To *viâ* Achnera	0 15 0
To Stations Jatusana to Charkhi-Dadri	1 1 0
To Stations Manheru to Ding	1 2 0
To Stations Suchan-Kotli to Ferozepore and Fazilka	1 3 0

9. Wool, loose in bags:—
Will be charged at the 4th class rate, but if in bales not exceeding 6 feet in length, charge will be at 3rd class rate.

Wool, loose, booked from Fazilka to Bombay will be charged at the rates quoted below:—

	Per maund. Rs. a. p.
At Owner's risk	3 2 7
,, Railway's risk	3 15 1

10. Cotton and Wool pressed:—
Will be charged from Delhi and Agra to Bombay at the rates quoted below:—

CLASSES.

Rate per maund between Bombay and	A. Rs. a. p.	B. Rs. a. p.	C and D. Rs. a. p.	E and F. Rs. a. p.
Agra Fort	2 10 10	2 3 10	1 12 9	1 8 0
Delhi	2 12 11	2 5 6	1 14 1	1 9 2

Cotton is classed according to the degree to which it is pressed as follows:—
A. Cotton pressed to not less than 20 lbs. per cft. or not exceeding 15 cft. per bale of 300 lbs.
B. do. 21 lbs. do. 12½ ,,
C. do. 30 lbs. do. 10 ,,
D. do. 34 lbs. do. 9 ,,
E. do. 31 lbs. do. 8 ,, or 10½ cubic feet per bale of 400 lbs.
F. do. 43 lbs. do. 7 cft. per bale of 300 lbs. or 9 1-3 cft. per bale of 400 lbs.

These classes correspond with the East Indian Railway's classes for pressed cotton and wool.

11. Piece-Goods, Yarn, and Cotton twist, pressed and bound or in boxes:—
When booked *from* Bombay *to* the undermentioned stations will be charged at the rates quoted:—

	Per maund Rs. a. p.
To Delhi	2 2 7
,, Agra and *viâ* Agra	2 4 1
,, Stations Jhairli to Sirsa ...	2 6 1
,, ,, Sirsa to Ferozepore and Fazilka ...	2 3 7
,, *viâ* Achnera	2 3 7
,, Delhi	2 2 6

In all other cases charge will be at scd class rates.

3. Complete copies of Coaching and Goods Pamphlets giving full information as to modified rates, rules, &c., will shortly be available for issue to the public, and will be procurable on application at any of the Company's principal stations or to the Traffic Manager at Bombay or at Ajmere.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.

PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS
A FEW SECOND-HAND ONES,
FOR SALE OR HIRE

At advantageous prices with a view of making room for new goods shortly expected.

The above INSTRUMENTS have all been put in perfect order by our Pianoforte Foreman and are offered at the following prices:—

PIANOFORTES at Rs. 175, 225, 275, 300, 375, 400, and 450.

HARMONIUMS at Rs. 90, 140, 180, 210, to Rs. 360. The latter has 22 stops and two keyboards and is admirably suited for the Church. Also on the hire purchase-system.

AT
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO THE CLOCK-TOWER.
SOLE AGENTS: MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.
MORTON, MAJU & Co.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.
Surgical Instruments, Domestic and Invalid Appliances,
Invalids' and Children's Foods,
Toilet Requisites in great variety, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.
Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes carefully prepared.
PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PIANOS FOR HIRE
FOR THE MONSOON MONTHS
AT ANY CONVENIENT DISTANCE FROM
BOMBAY, BY RAILWAY.
PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED
IN BOMBAY OR UP-COUNTRY
BY EXPERIENCED ENGLISH TUNERS.

PIANOS, ORGANS, AND HARMONIUMS thoroughly repaired and renovated in the best style by a staff of thoroughly practical assistants.

With our large stock of material, and all appliances in the way of workshop tools and plant we are able to repair instruments equal to any European firm, and better than any in India, we do not employ natives in this kind of work, but only thoroughly practical and experienced English assistants.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.
STANDARD WORKS,
SUITABLE FOR LIBRARIES, COLLEGES, OR SCHOOLS.

	Rs. a.
VANITY FAIR, vols. 1 to 29 complete in 15 vols., from its commencement in 1868 to 1883 bound half roan leather, gilt top, containing many valuable cartoons by "Ape," which are now out of print	400 0
ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA, a Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and General Literature, vols. 1 to 18 (A—P) at present published, other volumes are issued at intervals of two or three months. This valuable work gives an accurate account of facts, and an impartial summary of results in every department of inquiry and research. Each volume	18 12
WOOD'S ILLUSTRATED NATURAL HISTORY, with numerous illustrations, 5 volumes	43 12
URE'S DICTIONARY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES AND MINES, 4 volumes, 7th edition, with 2,600 engravings, valuable to the manufacturer, miner, metallurgist and general public	93 0
SPONS' DICTIONARY OF ENGINEERING CIVIL, MECHANICAL, AND NAVAL, with Technical Terms in French, German, Italian, and Spanish, in 4 volumes with numerous illustrations. No work on Engineering has been published which contains such a variety and amount of information on the same class of subjects in a collective form	90 0
SPONS' ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS AND MANUFACTURES and Raw Commercial Products, 2 vols. half morocco. One of the greatest aims of this Encyclopædia is to afford the producer, the merchant, and the manufacturer the fullest information. The whole of the articles are from the pen of specialists	60 0
LATHAM'S LARGER DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, 4 vols. 4to., showing how each word has been used by different Authors	85 0
OGILVIE'S IMPERIAL DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, 4 vols. This dictionary does not confine itself merely to giving the meanings of words, it gives also as a rule some account of the things to which words are applied	63 0
STRICKLAND'S LIVES OF THE QUEENS OF ENGLAND, 8vo., Illustrated, 8 vols	37 8
GREEN'S HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE, 4 vols.	40 0
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MACAULAY'S COMPLETE WORKS, 8 vols. 8vo., Library Edition	66 0
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THACKER AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL
EVENING CONCERT,
SATURDAY, JULY 4TH.

ON BEHALF of the WIDOWS and FAMILIES of those Officers and Seamen of the Mercantile Marine, who have lost their lives, and to assist the SHIPWRECKED CREW, European and Native, of vessels bound for, or from, Bombay, which have been wrecked or foundered during the recent storms.

Tickets may be had at SOUNDY & Co., Ld., where a plan of the Hall may be seen.

RAIN.

SUPERIOR APPARATUSES for gauging the Fall of Rain, with directions affixed, and complete with glass measure which fits inside the instrument rendering it very compact. Each Rs. 9-8.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
Scientific Instrument Makers and Importers,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

WANTED an experienced MESSMAN for the TRAVELLER'S BUNGALOW at BIJAPUR. Particulars will be supplied on application to the Collector, which should be sent so as to reach the Collector within a fortnight from this date.

E. J. EBDEN,
Bijapur, 19th June, 1885. Ag. Collector.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.
SUPERIOR AERATED WATERS,
PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT,

MANUFACTURED with utmost care, with perfectly pure water passed through a set of charcoal filters.

SODA-WATER.....	} Rs.	0 10 per doz.
AERATED-WATER..		
LEMONADE.....	} ,,	0 12 ,,
GINGERADE.....		
POTASH-WATER....	} ,,	0 14 ,,
TONIC-WATER....		
RASPBERRYADE....		
GINGER-ALE.....	,,	1 4 ,,

Bottles charged extra.

MADON'S
MAGIC CORN-CURE.

IT never fails to cure Soft or Hard Corns, Bunions, Warts, &c., without causing the least pain,

Per case, As. 10.

ANTI-MALARIOUS
FEVER AND PURIFYING PILLS.

THESE Pills will be found valuable for the cure of Neuralgia, Headache (especially Neuralgia of head, face, and neck), Sciatica, Lumbago, Malarial Fevers, Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Bowels and Stomach, and occasional Diarrhœa. To frequenters to the malarious places, these Pills prove to be a strong safeguard.

Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

GENUINE
BAEL-FRUIT CONFECTION.

THIS palatable and agreeable preparation is made from the fruit, preserving all its medicinal properties, for the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Disorders of the Bowels. It is much more liked and easily taken by children than other preparations of the fruit.

Per tin, Re. 1.

COOPER, MADON'S
HEALTH CORDIAL.

A PREPARATION used for years with marked success in diseases for which it is intended. It marvellously restores DECLINING HEALTH and lost NERVE and BRAIN POWER. A SPECIFIC cure for DYSPEPSIA, MENTAL and PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION, Nervous and Sexual DEBILITY, diminished VITALITY, URINARY DIFFICULTIES, and ENEMIC CONDITION generally. Excellent results attend the employment of this Cordial in treatment of CONVALESCENCE from fever and other debilitating diseases.

Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!!
KIMBALL'S
CELEBRATED AMERICAN
"VANITY FAIR"
TOBACCO,
Manufactured by W. S. KIMBALL & Co., of New York.

A FRESH SUPPLY of the above has been just received by the Undersigned. Those who have used them have pronounced them to be prepared from the best Virginia

"VANITY FAIR" TOBACCO,
flake cut and adapted for pipe smoking, 1 lb tins, ans. 12.
FRAGRANT "VANITY FAIR" TOBACCO,
long cut and more particularly adapted for Cigarette Rolling although used as pipe smoking, in 1 lb. tins, Rs. 2-0.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG'S
INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

NEW CROP! FRESH STOCK!
OF
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
Manufactured of choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, carefully selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP, to the high-class quality of which he would respectfully draw the special attention of SMOKERS.

The different Brands held in stock are all *specialities*, of superb finish, and GUARANTEED quality, and Mr. NEUBERG is confident that they will meet that approval from connoisseurs he has always studied to indulge.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 10 Rs. a.
THOMSON'S PRIME	22 0	2 8
Do. No. 1	19 0	2 2
DAWSON'S PRIME	20 0	2 4
Do. No. 1	18 0	2 0
PASHAS No. 1	20 0	2 4
Do. No. 2	18 0	2 0
NONPAREIL	15 0	1 12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
PREMIERS	27 0	3 0
REGALIA	24 0	2 12
LONDRES	22 0	2 8
FAVORITAS	20 0	2 4
PRINCIPES	18 0	2 0
CONCHAS	18 0	2 0

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

ESTATE OF MAJOR-GENERAL SAMUEL CROZIER LAW, Deceased.

ALL PERSONS having claims against, or being indebted to, the above Estate are requested to send in their claims or pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to us as Attorneys to the Hon. Mr. J. B. PEILE, one of the Executors of the Will and Codicil of the above deceased, at our office, No. 31, Meadow-street, Bombay, within one month from this date, after which the assets belonging to the estate will be distributed, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received.—Dated this 8th day of May, 1885.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE & NICHOLSON,
Attorneys to the Executor abovenamed.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the immediate supply of 720 tons, of Moulmein Teak squared Log Timber, under three separate specifications for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depôt, Parel, Bombay.

The specifications and forms of tenders may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's office, Parel.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the specifications and independent of each other.

No tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber" and delivered at the Company's offices, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, by 1 p.m. (two-first), on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1, 0 in cash or Government Promissory Notes, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 15th June, 1885.

FLIES AND BUGS,
BEETLES, Insects, Roaches, Ants, Rats, Mice, Gophers, Bipumaxx, cleared out by "Rough on Rats."
Cooper Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED a STEAM-ENGINE and BOILER, one or two Horse-Power, in good working order. Apply to "ENGINE," *Bombay Gazette*.

MRS. CHESTER'S Private Boarding Establishment Apollo House, Marine-street, Fort, every comfort assured, airy and lofty rooms, English management, terms moderate.

TRICYCLES of best Coventry-make, with ball bearings, double-driving gear, and all the latest improvements. Also a few for children.—H. A. GEYER and Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

THE RUSSIAN COFFEE POT, in bright metal, on a new and improved model, 2 to 8 cups. Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 each.—BARTON & CO., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE, DOUBLE-BARREL GUN in case Rs. 50. ROOK RIFLE in case, Rs. 40. At CRAWFORD & Co.

POONA.—Kidd and Shadbolt's Whisky, as used at the Bombay Club and Yacht Club, can be obtained at the Napier Hotel.

FOR SALE, one SCHIEDMAYER'S GRAND SQUARE PIANO. Apply to MANEKJEE RUSTOMJEE, 13, Medows-street.

TO LET immediately, a large GROUND-FLOOR BUNGALOW, at Chunamkum-road, No. 18. Apply to Kekabhoy Shaboodeen, Fort, Parsee Bazar, No. 22.

POONA, TO LET, partly furnished, for the season or longer, a pleasant well-situated HOUSE, with Lawn-tennis Court. Apply to "W. M. F." Post Office, Poona.

WANTED, few Lathes and Drilling-Machines, new or second-hand, in working order. Give Makers' name. Also required middle-size Steam Hammers and Sliding and Planing Machines.—Apply to "A. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, at makers' prices, Salford Donkey Pumps, as I am in stock. Machine Exchange Company, 20, Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

A DELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

"GERMAN BEER" from the Frankfort Brewery Company—Quarts, Rs. 5 per doz.; Pints, Rs. 3-8 cash—BOGGIE, WARBURTON and Co.

PERRIER JOUET, B Brand, reserve cuvee Champagne, Magnums Rs. 14; Quarts Rs. 57 and Pints Rs. 30-8 per dozen. Apply, LYON and Co.

GENERAL SATISFACTION expressed by Patrons for style and finish of work. Mrs. Coulson, Milliner and Dressmaker, near Crawford Market.

JEWELLERY in Real Gold and Silver just opened and sold for cheap prices never before heard in Bombay.—Apply shop, SHROFF BROTHERS.

COME ONE, COME ALL—Try our Waterproof Suits Rs. 6 to 9.12 Net Cash.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Civil, Military and Naval Outfitters and General Contractors.

SPONGES.—HONEYCOMB (HAND and BATH) and TURKISH SPONGES finest quality and cheap. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PRIME BREAKFAST BACON, in cut, 12 annas per lb., (in small quantities). In 10 lb. quantities and upwards 11 as. per lb. PEARCE, Apollo-street.

TO BE LET, a large commodious BUNGALOW, open to westerly breeze, at Parkinson-road. For rent, apply WITHIN, or to it. M. RUTNAGUR, Share Bazaar.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO HAND a new consignment of Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, Angolas, &c. All wool suits from Rs. 20. Trousers all wool from Rs. 8.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

£6 466 527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year £549,974-10-10 Stg.

WANTED, Accountant and Correspondence Clerk. None need apply unless thoroughly competent to take charge of a joint-stock Company's books and to conduct the correspondence. Apply to "X. Y. Z."

WANTED, a MAHOMEDAN GENTLEMAN having residency in Kaghan and Persian literature for the post of Private Secretary to the Chief of Mangrol in Kathiawar. The pay will be Rs. 75 per month.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING HITS, also Snaffle, Double [illegible] always kept a great variety of this to[illegible] ADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Hornby Row [illegible]

MONTSERRAT LIME-JUICE. PIVERS EAU-DE-COLOGNE, in large and small Bottles. Can be had at PEARCE'S, Apollo-street.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office. Rampart-row.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller,

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is to be used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not to ure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.

Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and continuous to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcules which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, indigestion, and every variety of chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 2s. 9d. each; quarts, 4s. 6d.; pint size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or feeble condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MERJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee H. C. and on Syed Tafuzool Hoosen Canun Ally, an insolvent, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, at 2 p.m., the shop requisites of country scented oils, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 22nd June, 1885.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

4 cases coloured border prints.
2 ,, red border linen.
1 ,, printed Cashmere.
5 bales grey shirtings.
62 boxes Spanish claret.
5 cakes granulated carbon.
1 case cut glass drops.
4 cases condensed milk.
100 bottles sulphate quinine.

A small consignment of silver gilt double-cased and open-faced watches.

On account of the underwriters.

V B
446 13-19—2 cases safety matches.

A S
TS—8 cases damaged matches.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 22nd June, 1885.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 ,, ,, dhoties.
12 cases Turkey cambrics, 25 yards.
3 ,, white scarf.
10 ,, doria scarfs.
15 ,, each 100 1 lb. tins butter.
10 cases Keelina's assorted soap.
4 glass-door book cases.
1 Rosewood cottage Pianoforte by Kirkman.
1 mahogany semi-grand Pianoforte.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. George James Yeend, consisting of mother-of-pearl opera glasses in case, box of mathematical instruments, silver dips case, a box containing 12 sapphires, open faced watch, tin and leather trunks, wearing apparel, silver and copper coins, &c.

200 American chairs.
50 Bentwood ,,

By order of Hemraj Jaison and on account and at the risk of Aval Hoosein Soostry.

2 pieces gold brocade and 1 piece gold gauze.

By order of Sha Ramdass Golabchund, and on account and at the risk of Borah Chandabhoy Dawood Khan,

5 cases yellow metal braziers.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Pestonjee M. Mody and Co.

P. M. & Co. } 86-94—9 casks galvanized ship tackles.
Bombay }

On account and at the risk of Roopjee Jadowjee—

A B C 3394-95, 2 cases Brocades.

AT 2 P.M.

1 new victoria suitable for a single horse.
1 office shigram.
1 pony cart.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS TEAK SQUARES DUBBED LOGS AND SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kasara Bunder to close consignment export Adelaide—

105 superior first-class teak squares.
87 teak dubbed logs also, just landed ex s.s. Bhundara from Rangoon and at Mazagon Dockyard.
15 tons teak scantlings of various sizes.

In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF CAST HORSES.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Barracks on WEDNESDAY next, the 24th inst., at 5 p.m.

26 cast horses of the 9th Bengal Cavalry arrived from Suakim.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 24th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine-street, Fort, close to their auction rooms, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, neat crockery and glassware, a first-class large size musical box, superior oleographs, handsome velvet carpets, table duplex lamps, &c., the property of a gentleman, the same comprise sea engraved glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated table candlestick, spoons and forks candelabra, teapot table cutlery, french-polished furniture, such as a set of dining table drawing-room oval, carved pierwriting dressing and double wash-hand tables, teapoys, marble topped round table, drawing-room, easy round black piano, lady's and dining-room arm and without arm chairs, English made drawing-room, chairs, drawing-room sofas, conversation, reclining and half back and full back sofa couches, sideboard, whatnots, long arm folding arm easy chairs, hat, toilet and ornament stands, double, and single cots complete, bahacot, handsome plate glass door almira and wardrobe in two pieces, clothes press, copying presses on stands, a handsome large musical box, one English 8-day clock strikes half hours, paper cabinet velvet, carpets, baba gharry, handsome oleographs in gilt frames, handsome flower vases and flower pots, single and double kerosine oil table lamps, dispense cupboard, meatsafe, water filter, bath and dispense furniture, copper utensils, &c.

The above is on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On THURSDAY next, the 25th instant, at 4 o'clock at Mazagon Dockyard, by order of Mr. Meerzamuli Shewbux—

Ex s.s. Normanton.

200 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes, marked G.S.K.L. and flower.

In lots to suit purchasers.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 22nd June, 1885.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Cowarennes and Co., changing their place of business, owing to the present building being condemned as ruinous and unsafe for habitation, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd inst., at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Gowalia Tank-road, the surplus of their stock-in-trade, consisting of plain and carved blackwood and teakwood fresh-polished drawing-room sofas, large pier glasses in gilt frames, washing and dressing tables with marble tops, clothes and gown presses, almirahs, pictures, &c., &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of unservicable Stores at the State Railway Store Depôt, Broulia.

Under instructions from the Port Storekeeper, State Railway, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd inst., at 2 p.m., sell by public auction at the above mentioned place—

A quantity of old wood cases, wooden crates, old iron flats, broken sheet glasses.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depôt, Warl Bunder.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place—

A quantity of grain and cotton sweepings, unclaimed goods, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Ridge", 132, Winter-road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, French-polished, plain and carved household furniture, plated ware, solid silverware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome large pier glasses in gilt frames, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, 3 and 5 lights hanging gas lamps, hand-some China and Japanese vases, a handsome strong nearly new glass-fronted single seated office brougham, a strong English park phaeton in very good order, a handsome strong black Arab horse, 5 years old, set of brass mounted single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of a gentleman. The same comprises rich starcut and fern pattern glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best plated ware, such as hotwater curry dishes, revolving hotwater luncheon dishes, cruet, pickle and egastands, ice pitcher, salver, butter pot, solid silverware, such as set of spoons and forks, rosewater bottle, salt cellars, boat, cups, hooks, &c., table candlesticks, cutlery, &c., very handsome teakwood and blackwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, very handsome Hungarian and Polish ash in a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

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SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and continuous to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcules which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, indigestion, and every variety of chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 2s. 9d. each; quarts, 4s. 6d.; pint size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or feeble condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

BANKS

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SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £3,200,000
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LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
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RESERVE FUND—£22,000.
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CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
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DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... $7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... $4,400,000.
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS ..... $ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—A. P. McEWEN, Esq.
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For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
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DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. R. JOHNSTON,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay September 15, 1884

NOTICES

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

BADHAM, PILE and Co. Limited
SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 40 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 10. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will receive best attention. A horse broken to single and double harness, in the years single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse shoeing Forge in under the management of a thoroughly practical shoeing Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 incandescent Lamps.. Rs. 350
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each ,, 1,200
Do. 10 do. 500 do. ,, 1,200
SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND And a complete mitigator Pain, A capital antidote for SCORPION STING and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Peer Market near Jumma Musjid.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR:

JUST ARRIVED per steamship Kangra—

A new Whitechapel CART built by Atkinson and Philipson of Newcastle, fitted throughout with silver-plated furniture and trimmed with brown corduroy, and varnished in the natural colour of the wood. Suitable for a Waler or Arab.

One new patent LANDAU, suitable, for one or pair of horses, by Watson, of London, and arrived per s.s. Kerbela.

One new circular-fronted and roomy BROUGHAM with hind quarter-side lights, venetian blinds, &c., by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury, and arrived per s.s. Kangra.

Besides these there are two new light English Dog-carts and several second-hand LANDAUS, BROUGHAM, BAROUCHES, and VICTORIAS.

Apply to

TO BE LET.

Several furnished BUNGALOWS at Malabar Hill, Breach Candy and other suitable localities, at moderate rents.

FOR SALE.

A pair of handsome Grey Arab horses, height nearly 15 hands, age 5 years, and are well broken to harness.

Also a chestnut riding horse, height 14-2½, weight-carrier—good actions and suitable as a charger.

TO LET, on HIRE, during the monsoon, Broughams for one or pair of horses.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

"ROUGH ON RATS"
CLEAR out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Flies, Ants, Beetles, Insects, Skunks, Chipmunks, Gophers.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Druggists, Bombay, Sole Agents.

NOTICES.

A NOVELTY IN INDIA
AT HUMMUM-STREET No. 1
THE MAGNET CASH BAZAAR
OF
GENERAL STOCK & NOVELTIES,
too numerous to mention
for
Ladies, Gentlemen & Children.

THE PROPRIETOR begs to inform the Public of Bombay that all the things will be sold at EXTRAORDINARY MODERATE PRICE at

THE MAGNET CASH BAZAAR,
No. 1, Hummum-street, Fort.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply for two years of WAX CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, WRAPPING CLOTH, &c., for the use of the General Post Office, Bombay, will be received by the undersigned on the 22nd instant, at 12 o'clock noon.

2. Parties tendering must make a cash deposit of Rs. 500 (five hundred only), which amount will be forfeited in case the party whose tender is accepted should refuse to fulfil the contract or should fail to furnish forthwith the security required by this Department.

3. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

4. Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

5. Samples of the articles to be supplied, and the forms of tender can be seen and all particulars ascertained by personal application at this office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily.

C. A. STUART,
Presidency Postmaster.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that SEPARATE TENDERS for the MANUFACTURE and RETAIL SALE of CHANDUL and MADAT respectively in the Town and Island of Bombay for one year from the 1st August, 1885, to 31st July, 1886, will be received up to 12 noon, Bombay time, on FRIDAY, the 10th July, 1885, at the office of the undersigned.

2. Tenderers must specify in their respective tenders the minimum number of pounds of duty-paid Opium (each pound to consist of 40 tolas of 180 grains each) which they undertake to use during the terms of the licenses and the amount of fees which they offer for the licenses.

3. Each tender for Chandul must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300, and that for Madat by a deposit of Rs. 100. The deposits will be returned if the tenders be not accepted.

4. Any information required regarding conditions of sale, &c., may be had on application to the Assistant Collector in charge of the Opium Department.

5. The acceptance of any tender will be subject to the confirmation of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

G. F. M. GRANT,
Ag Collector of Customs and Opium.
Bombay, Customs House, 12th June, 1885.

NOTICE is hereby given that ARDESSER HORMASJEE MAJOO and MANOCKJEE HORMUSJEE MAJOO, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants, have contracted to SELL to G. VINDJEE DOONGERSEY & Co., the undermentioned piece of leasehold land together with the building and premises standing thereon. All persons having claim of any description against the same are required to make such claim known to the undersigned in writing at their office in Bombay within 14 days from this day.

PARTICULARS OF THE PIECE OF LAND.

All that piece of land situate on the verge of the Esplanade, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Mandvie, containing 401 square yards, bounded on the east by the first Esplanade Cross-lane, on or towards the west by the property of Manockjee Nowrojee Powala, on or towards the north by a wee er's passage, and on or towards the south by the Carnac-road, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 48 and new No. 15,983, and assessed by the Collector's Assessment under No. 72 and now in the occupation of Messrs. Meiffre, Neveu and Co. and their sub-tenants.—Dated this 19th day of June, 1885.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 20th:—Country of Selkirk, from Cardiff. Yesterday:—Burmah (s), Kurrachee; Hartlepool (s), Barrow; Clan Maclean (s), Glasgow; and Bedouin (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessel sailed on the 19th:—Queen (s), for Suez. On the 20th:—Dacca (s), for Suakim; Niagara (s) and Cassim (s), Amsterdam; and Mameluke (s), Antwerp. Yesterday:—Marootea (s), for Suakim; Seawell (s) and St. Bernard (s), Dunkirk; and Sirsa (s), Galle.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Umberto Arbib, Congo, and Discoverer entered, and the s.s. Persian Monarch and Roma left, the dock on Saturday.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending the 13th inst. was 97,507 maunds, and in money Rs. 13,115.

GAMBLERS.—Mahdoo Peerajee and four others were on Saturday charged, at the instance of Inspector Hack, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with gaming on Friday night in a common gaming-house at Foras-road. They were all convicted, and fined Rs. 4 each.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at Tardeo, on the body of Auba Urjoon, aged 45 years. The deceased was a labourer at the Jewraj Balloo Mill. He had been ailing for some time, and died suddenly, while at work, on Friday. The jury found that death had resulted from natural causes.

USING THE KNIFE.—Thomas Dawson, an inmate of the Government Workhouse, was brought up on remand on Saturday, and charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with voluntarily causing hurt to James McDonald, also an inmate of the Workhouse, by means of a knife, on the 19th ultimo. He was also charged with being drunk and disorderly in the Workhouse on return from leave. It appears that the accused provoked a quarrel with McDonald, and in a struggle that ensued he took a clasp-knife out of his pocket and inflicted a wound with it on McDonald's arm. The wounded man got away from him, and the accused then flourished the knife about, threatening to stab anyone who interfered with him. Martin, the warder, eventually secured him, and, with the help of another man, the knife was taken away. The accused pleaded drunkenness. He was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Cooper, Narayen Tuckaram, a clerk employed in the Port Trust, was charged with having committed breach of trust in respect of Re. 1-11. Mr. Sealy defended the accused. According to the story of the prosecution, it appears that about a week ago the accused got a Hindoo mango importer remove about 34 packets of mangoes from the Port Trust bunder without granting him a pass, though he paid a fee of Re. 1-11. The accused, it was said, had informed him that there was nothing to be afraid of as, according to new rules, it was not necessary to obtain a pass. This fact subsequently came to the knowledge of the bunder authorities, and the "receipt book" was examined, but no entry of the money was found in it. In support of the prosecution four witnesses were called, but three of them contradicted one another in many points, especially as to the coin in which the amount was paid. The accused explained that he was going to receive the money from the Hindoo, who had the baskets loaded in a cart, but he slipped and fell, and the man meanwhile went away without paying anything. Mr. Cooper said he was not inclined to coming to the conclusion, on the evidence adduced, that the money had been paid to the accused, and therefore acquitted him.

CHOLERA IN KURRACHEE.—We regret exceedingly having to announce that cholera is on the increase in some quarters of Kurrachee. Between Thursday last and this morning there were 29 cases reported from the Garden quarter only, out of which number 24 have proved fatal. We are glad to say there has been no fresh case in the town. On the night of the 14th instant there were six cases of cholera in the 2nd Bilooch Regiment Lines at Hyderabad, the report up to 8 a. m. yesterday being:—"One soldier dead, another dying, and one recruit boy, one woman, and two children attacked." A cholera camp is about to be formed at Joomali.—*Sind Gazette.*

THE S. S. SERAGLIO.

MR. DADABHOY HORMUSJEE DUBASH has kindly given a complete suit of clothes to eight of the shipwrecked crew of the s.s. Seraglio now in the hospital.

MR. C. LAUDER, Superintendent of the Sailors' Home, acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of clothing, &c., from the following gentlemen for the shipwrecked crew of the s.s. Seraglio:—

Mr. Theodore Keesey et al., J. D. Merrett, Mr. J. Adams (through Mrs. Moriandy, E. T. L. (through Captain Moriand), Captain Crowder, H. S., Mr. Lee-Warner, C. S., Lieut. Colonel Coles, 9th Regt. N. I., and other anonymous contributors; also the sum of Rs. 200 from the Hon'ble J. B. Peile, C.S., Rs. 100 for the shipwrecked crew of the Seraglio, and Rs. 100 to the fund for the orphans and widows of the officers and crew of the Speke Hall (through the Agra Bank); Rs. 10 from J. T. S.; Rs. 30 from the s.s. Canara, Capt. S. Sp. Pe.; and Rs. 10 from Mr. P. Hay (Ahmednuggur).

THE S. S. SPEKE HALL.

THE following further subscriptions have been obtained by Messrs. Green and Read towards the Speke Hall fund:—

A. Mackenzie	Rs.	50
A Friend	,,	5
M. M.	,,	10
Mr. Freeborn	,,	10
H. H.	,,	6-8
S. Piper	,,	10
Anonymous	,,	10
J. Cowper	,,	10
J. A. Yates	,,	10
A. Caron	,,	5
W. Norrie Mitchell	,,	10
W. Thos. Lamb	,,	10
R. Brown	,,	5
J. Birch	,,	5
C. Coles	,,	5
W. C. Taylor	,,	10
J. T. P.	,,	15
C. H. Byrne	,,	10
W. N. Whitmore	,,	10
Asquith and Lord	,,	10

THE SHIPWRECKED SEAMEN FUND.

CAPTAIN HENRY MORLAND begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of contributions from the following gentlemen, on behalf of the widows and relatives of officers and seamen of the mercantile marine who have lost their lives; and of the shipwrecked officers and crews (European and native) of vessels bound to Bombay, which have been wrecked or founded during the recent storms:—

Ruttonjee Bomanjee, Esq.	Rs.	25
A friend (through do.)	,,	30
C. Beard, Esq.	,,	20
J. Westall, Esq.	,,	30
Messrs. J. Greaves, Cotton and Co.	,,	50
John Dawson, Esq.	,,	10
Captain Stephen, (s.s. Altmore)	,,	10
Captain Macmaster, (s. Sierra Morena)	,,	10
Geo. E. Ormiston, Esq.	,,	100
J. Scott, Esq.	,,	50
G. F. M. Grant, Esq.	,,	25

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.—JUNE 20.

A DIVORCE SUIT.

NOWROJEE MERWANJEE PATEL *vs.* BUCHOOBAI AND GOOLAM HOOSEIN ALIBHOY KHOJA.

THIS was a suit for a dissolution of marriage on the ground of the respondent's misconduct with the co-respondent at Borali and Damaun. Mr. Manekshа Jehangirshа appeared for the petitioner, a resident of Bhilar in the Tanna District. There was no appearance for the respondent or co-respondent.

The case was heard before his lordship and the following delegates:—Messrs. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, C.I.E., N. M. Wadia, Jehangir B. Murzban, Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy, Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia, Nusserwanjee A. H. Wadia, Framjee Dinshа Petit, Cowasjee Dady Limjee, Cursetjee M. Setna, Darashah R. Sanjana.

The facts of the case appear to be these. The petitioner was married to the respondent at Surat in May 1871; and after the marriage, they lived together as man and wife at Surat, Dongree, Pardee, and Bhilar until February, 1884. There was no issue of the marriage. On the 14th February, 1884, with the consent of the petitioner, the respondent left Bhilar for the neighbouring village of Borali, where the petitioner has a house and land, promising to return next day; but she did not do so. Five days later, the co-respondent went to Borali, and lived in petitioner's house with the respondent; and on the following day they left Borali and went to Damaun, where they stayed in the co-respondent's house. The petitioner was informed that, since the 20th February, 1884, the respondent and co-respondent had been living together at Damaun. He prayed that his marriage with the respondent be dissolved, and that the co-respondent be ordered to pay the costs of the suit.

Evidence was called for the determination of the following issues:—Whether the petitioner was lawfully married to the respondent; whether the respondent had committed adultery; whether there was any collusion between the petitioner and respondent; whether the offence charged was committed; and whether there was any unnecessary delay in the filing of the plaint.

The delegates, after hearing the evidence, found the main issues in favour of the petitioner. His lordship passed a decree *nisi* for a divorce, directing the co-respondent to bear the costs. His lordship then thanked the delegates for their services, and discharged them.

THE NATIVE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE fourteenth anniversary of this Society was celebrated with the usual pomp and ceremony on Saturday at the Club-house in Grant-road. Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrozjee, who was appointed president of the society on the death of the late Mr. Cursetjee N. Cama, made an able and effective speech, dwelling upon the position and prospects of the Society, and suggesting ways and means for the advancement of its object. The Society has had to perform its work under many difficulties, of which the want of funds quite sufficient to enable this institution to carry out its purpose to its fullest extent was not the least important. It was noticed that the progress made by some of its members was quite as good as might be expected under the circumstances, and it was regarded as a matter of great satisfaction that a much larger proportion of members now came forward to learn music than ever did before. The management was now thinking of retaining the services of an additional teacher, as well as providing such other means as the increasing popularity of the institution, together with the growing demands upon its resources, rendered it necessary to adopt. The president said it was observed in some quarters that the Society was perverting, or, at all events, subordinating its main object to the eating of dainty dinners. The criticism, though adverse, might have proceeded from very worthy motives; but it so far from its object being frustrated by the introduction of means for the promotion of social intercourse and friendly feeling, the Society was thereby enabled to gain that pecuniary support which was so essential for its maintenance and for the fulfilment of its noble purpose. (Applause.)

Mr. Dadabhoy was then unanimously elected president of the Society for the ensuing year, and Mr. Cursetjee Cumbatta, whose commendable zeal in the cause of the institution is always cordially acknowledged by the members, was again elected to fill the office of Secretary.

The proceedings having terminated, the company adjourned to dinner, where the customary toasts were received with enthusiasm.

Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, in proposing the toast of Her Majesty the Queen, referred to the numerous advantages derived by the country from British rule. How keenly its benefits were appreciated on all hands was made abundantly clear by the spontaneous outburst of loyalty evoked recently by the critical situation in Central Asia, which had no doubt made a deep and grateful impression upon the Government. Mr. Dadabhoy hoped that the too often criticised shortcomings of the rule on particular points would no longer be set down as disloyal opponents of the Government, and in support of this view quoted from a speech recently made by Mr. Grant, the Governor of Madras, who had noted with pleasure the fact that the small section of the people of India which usually assumed a critical attitude towards the English Government was cordially appreciating the vast benefits conferred by the country from three generations of wise and just administration. (Cheers.)

The toast was received with all honours.

Mr Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy gave the toast of the president in a speech cordially recognising the sterling qualities which had gone to make the name of Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee a household word in the native community, and mentioning the many useful services, political and social, rendered by that gentleman in the course of a whole lifetime. Mr. Dadabhoy, by his virtues and abilities, by his singleness of purpose, strict integrity, and devotion to duty, had marked himself out as the one man in the community who was looked upon by his fellow citizens with the greatest respect and even affection.

Mr. Nanabhoy's speech was cordially received by the company, and the toast was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm.

Then followed other toasts and speeches, as well as songs, the company breaking up at a late hour.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 22.

(Before the Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

To vary Commissioner's report and for further direction and costs.

877-70—Crawford and B.—Mithibai and others *vs.* Limji N. Banaji and others—Tobin and R., and Craigie, L., and O.

(Before the Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

164-84—Ardesir and H.—Sajjunbhoy Kurrimbhoy *vs.* Runchodlal Heerachund and others—Jefferson, B. and D., and Haikinson and D.—Pari and Jardine.

83-85—Little, S., F. and N.—C. A. Turner *vs.* Nurrotumdas Jairam and others—Tyabji and D.

108-85—Chalk and W.—Dhirajlabhoy Bhugoobhoy *vs.* R. V. Reid—Hore, C. and B.

113-85—Hore C. and R.—Hajee Meeya bin Balloo Meeya Pathan and others—Malia Dalia and others—in person and A. F. Turner.

123-85—Nanu and H. Zara Begum *vs.* Syed Raza bin Syed Mehdi.

124-85—Macfarlane and E.—Moosa Abdul Latiff and others *vs.* Narsinadas Nagindashund and others—Jefferson, B. and D.—Inverarity and Crawford.

126-85—Tyebjee and D.—Ismailbhoy Mahomed *vs.* Joosub Hajee Ahmed—Tobin and R.

(Before the Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE SCOTT.)

To speak to the minutes of the Decree.

407-81—Thakurdas and D.—Walchan Nellee *vs.* Lukhmidas Khimjee—Jefferson, B. and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

159-81—Macfarlane and E.—Shaik Mahomed Abdul Latiff *vs.* Tooleesdas Kissondas—Payne and G. and S.

68-85—Payne G. and S.—Radhabai alias Tulsa *vs.* Bhagirthibai and another—Chalk and W.

69-84—Bomanjee and H.—Govind Ramjee and others *vs.* Jehangir Jamasjee Bhoga and others—Pestonjee K.

80-84—M. Munshi—Pestonjee Cowasjee Sunjana *vs.* Maneckbai and another—Tobin and R.

144-83—Payne G. and S.—Peerbhoy Khakibhoy *vs.* Parmanandas Jeewandas—Cleveland L. and N.

NATIVE PRESS.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

THE *Indian Spectator*, in discussing the change of Ministry, says:—The fifteen old appointments those that concern us most are Lord Salisbury himself and Lord Randolph Churchill. The latter does not seem to be welcome to some of our leading Anglo-Indian contemporaries. *We* look upon his appointment as a boon to India, in spite of the recent explosions from this "sprig of aristocracy," this "boy politician." Boy or no boy, Lord Randolph has seen India with his own eyes, with his own ears has he thought and heard, and, if the noble lordship remembers it now, he has promised with his own mouth to redress those grievances. Then, again, his lordship does not take snuff that we know of, nor drinks his coffee with a spoon. We are not at all blind to his failings, but these are almost all of them such as to yield to the sense of responsibility, which we have held to be the only corrective needed by the prospective democratic Premier of England. But Lord Randolph Churchill is now a full-blown Minister; so we must avoid seeming to pay court to him. In this Ministerial game he seems to have scored the most brilliant victory for himself and for his Party all over.

THE FATE OF TOOLSEE DASS.

A HEAVY retribution has overtaken the peccant cashier of Calcutta District Charitable Society Toolsee Dass Lundia, who after the discovery of the defalcations last winter was clumsily allowed to escape before being arrested, and has been in hiding ever since. But with the discovery of his dead body the other day in the jungles of Central India the inquiry into the affair seems to be brought to an inevitable close. The story is a strange one, but we give it as related by a correspondent on the authority of the official report. Since Toolsee's flight a regular watch had been kept at his house in Calcutta, and on the 6th instant a letter from the fugitive to his son was intercepted; this letter was dated from a mountain shrine in the Central Provinces and stated that Toolsee was living in security there with one Sadhoo Baba. The local police immediately communicated by wire with the Director-General of the Post Office, who promised on an order from a magistrate to issue orders intercepting all letters to a certain address. A memo. was accordingly issued to the native Assistant of the Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, at Allahabad, ordering him to intercept the letters. By this means Toolsee was prevented from hearing from Calcutta that the police were on his track. Then Inspector Fitzgerald of the Calcutta Police, accompanied by a native officer and a jemadar and peon of the Charitable Society, started by mail for the place. They passed through Allahabad and arrived at Sutna, where the Inspector showed his credentials to the Political Agent of Rewah. Here some difficulty as to jurisdiction arose, and the party went on to Mackandi, but just as they reached the station they heard that the native Assistant Superintendent of the Mail Service had arrived by goods train and had immediately taken dak to the Ansomjia hill where Toolsee was hid. It turned out that this official had given Toolsee the alarm and shown him the memo. regarding the detention of letters, for when Inspector Fitzgerald arrived at the hill, Toolsee had fled, leaving behind him a box of clothes and letters. Then commenced the chase. The local chowkidars were enlisted and scouts sent out on all sides through the hills and jungle, and after a long search at last the Inspector came upon the dead body of the unhappy Toolsee still warm. The corpse was carried to the nearest station and a post-mortem examination showed that the man had died of starvation, thirst and exhaustion. A Bengali Babu, he had come by an end worthy of a Pindarri; and in life he proves to have been a greater robber than was originally supposed. The latest official information as to the extent of his frauds in the Boiler Commission alone puts the amount at between sixty and seventy thousand rupees.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. ASK your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers every where at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co. Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

ENGINEER VOLUNTEERS.

MR. MOLESWORTH lectured at the United Service Institution on Wednesday on the formation of an Engineer Volunteer organization in India, the Commander-in-Chife presiding. The lecturer advocated the formation of sapper companies in existing volunteer corps and the conversion of Railway Volunteers into sappers by giving them technical instruction in addition to their ordinary drill. He would form a sort of engineer volunteer staff corps from the P. W. D. engineers, the Telegraph, Forest and Postal services. Certain sections should be told off for torpedo work, the creation of defensible positions, for signalling, telegraphy and mining, and the use of the electric light. Mr. Molesworth strongly advocated a liberal support of the scheme by Government as the present time was a critical one. The engineer volunteers might work with a loyal militia and police in time of danger, and the main object was to fomnuciel all over the country, round which all might rally if invasion from outside or insurrection from within occurred.

In the discussion which followed Colonel Chesney expressed approval of the general bent of the lecture, but feared that a corps of all officers and no men would not work. The civil authority would have to be taken into account if the police were to be fallen back upon.

Mr. Molesworth explained the great object was to utilise the servants of Government with special technical knowledge.

His Excellency Sir Donald Stewart, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, took occasion to explain that the idea that Government, now the immediate danger of war had passed away, were relapsing into a state of unpreparedness was incorrect. His explanation was called for by the lecturer's statement that Government tore up railways, broke up transport, and sold supplies when imminent danger seemed to have passed away.

Mr. Molesworth explained that he was not referring to recent events, but to the general policy of the English Government, in which an anti-patriotic bias had been so predominant of late years.

WHOLESALE EVICTIONS IN OUDH.

IT is now more than three years since Sir G. Couper's appeal to the Oudh landlords to treat their tenants with consideration was responded to by the issue of upwards of 100,000 notices of ejectment. Some attention was attracted at the time by this, even for Oudh, phenomenal burst of evictions. An officer of position was put on special duty, an elaborate rent enquiry carried out, and a voluminous Blue-book published. But nothing whatever has yet been done to restrict the power of eviction thus lavishly put in force. The Government of India, presumably had enough of Rent Bills in Bengal, and is probably too much absorbed with Central Asian politics, and aerolites, to be able to pay much attention to the inarticulate woes of Oudh tenants. Meanwhile the landlords will be improving their shining hour, and the notices of ejectment continue to pour forth gaily. For the approaching revenue year—1293 Fasli—83,749 such notices have been issued. Barabanki head the list with 12,901 and 12,256 respectively. Lucknow, Sultanpur, Gonda, and Hardoi have between 8,000 and 9,000 each; Faizabad shows 7,982; and *facile ultimi* come Rae Bareli and Sitapur with 3,289 and 3,403 apiece. About one-seventh of these notices have been contested by their recipients. 12,264 suits having been instituted with that object. Of these Sultanpur contributes 2,438 and Faizabad, 2,087. Barabanki out of nearly 13,000 notices only 851 have been disputed, and in Lucknow only 416 out of 8,251. The cultivators of these two districts have probably discovered that there is not much satisfaction for them to be got out of Courts which have to administer the existing Rent Act. Of course if the Supreme and Local Governments consider the issue of nearly 80,000 notices of ejectment in a small Province in a single year to be merely a normal incident of a healthy rural economy, it is in vain to appeal to them to devise means of checking the process. But if, as may possibly be the case, it is an evil to be remedied, is it not, perhaps, almost time for the remedial process to begin?—*Pioneer.*

THE SIND-PESHIN RAILWAY.

THE Allahabad paper writes:—The Sind-Peshin railway has been seriously delayed by the frequent floods which have swept down the Nari river during the past few months, and now that cholera has caused a stampede among the workmen of the contractors still further delay must take place. The two largest bridges on the lower section have been finished, which is something gained, but several others remain to be completed before rolling-stock and material can be pushed forward to Harnai. The bridging, tunnelling, and cutting in the first 30 miles has been fearfully heavy, and yet it must all be done before an engine or waggon can be sent forward. In the upper sections, for the country does not admit of cheap construction, the civil authority would have to be taken into account if the police were to be fallen back upon.

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BENGAL.

THE FORT SHOOTING CASE.—Thomas Swinney, a Private belonging to the 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, was charged with attempt to murder, at Calcutta. From the evidence it appeared that on the 13th instant, the accused, while under the influence of liquor, was engaged in playing cards with two other men belonging to his regiment, in the verandah of the Dalhousie barracks, Fort William, and lost 8 annas. He then offered to sell his shirt to one of the latter, and, on refusing to buy it, hot words ensued, terminating in a fight. After the quarrel, the accused went away saying "I will shoot some one here." About half an hour after, he returned with a loaded rifle and fired at his comrades; the bullet passed over their heads and lodged itself in the wall, in consequence of another soldier coming up from behind and striking up the muzzle of his rifle. One witness was examined, after which the case was postponed till Wednesday next.—*Indian Daily News.*

FIRES IN CALCUTTA.—During the year 1884 nine fires occurred in the town of Calcutta and on the river, 18 in the suburbs, and one in Howrah; the value of the property destroyed being estimated at Rs. 5,60,348. The most important fire was the destruction of the *Aurora*, with 27,000 cases of kerosine oil on board. The largest fire in the town was that at Posta Bazar, where property valued at one-and-a-quarter lacs was destroyed; whilst in Howrah five large brick godowns, filled with jute, valued at about Rs. 1,15,000, were destroyed. The Fire Brigade rendered assistance at 40 fires, three of which occurred in Jute Warehouses, but there was no loss of human life at any of the fires. Communication between the Central Office of the Fire Brigade and different parts of the town has become more rapid since the opening of the Telephone at the different stations. As is well-known, the cost of the Fire Brigade is, with the exception of a few miscellaneous receipts, met entirely from fees raised under the Jute Warehouse Act, and the Commissioner of Police considers that this arrangement is hardly fair to the owners of Jute Warehouses.

THE CALCUTTA DOCK SCHEME.—It is stated by a contemporary that the report of the Commission appointed by Government to consider the sanitary aspects of the Kidderpur Dock scheme, must result in the total condemnation of the undertaking. We are able, on good authority, to say that the gist of the report of the Sanitary Commission does not at all tend to condemn the project; on the contrary, we believe that the opinion of the Commission, which is supported by the evidence of the great majority of the experts who were examined, is that no sound sanitary objection can be raised to the scheme. It is true, as stated by our contemporary, that certain recommendations have been made with reference to efficient drainage; but there is no reason to suppose that the cost of these recommendations will "entail a startling addition to the already enormous estimate." Our contemporary implies that the investigations made by the Commission go to show that the soil on which the docks are to be constructed is of a "highly porous nature," and that the water from the docks will be "certain to saturate the surrounding country, raise the water level, and produce disastrous effects on human health." This is one of the stock objections to the project which has completely exploded before the evidence recorded by the Commission. We have little doubt that when the report of the Sanitary Commission is published it will be found to be quite satisfactory to those who are in favour of the docks at Kidderpur, and that it will aid rather than hinder the active prosecution of the work.—*Englishman.*

PUNJAB.

OCTROI IN LUCKNOW.—The chief source of revenue of the Lucknow Municipality is the Octroi duty which last year realised Rs. 2,28,662, an increase of Rs. 18,285 over the revenue of the previous year. The Octroi authorities in the last municipal report say that this duty does not bear unduly upon any class of producers, as the consuming public in the result defray the tax, and its incidence is so moderate that no individual or collective hardship is the consequence. In reviewing the report the Board of Revenue writes: "The Board are satisfied that their Octroi system causes but little, if any, obstacle to through trade. Refunds are readily applied for and are granted with every facility consistent with reasonable security. To the large wholesale exporters, with whom the grant of refunds is a matter of real practical importance, no inconvenience is caused, and the only people to whom the trifling trouble and delay are of more consequence than the amount to be refounded are the small traders, who export goods for sale in the immediate neighbourhood. They recoup themselves at the cost of the purchaser, who hardly feels the addition, while he reaps the benefit of his vicinity to a large market."

HOW THE MARTINI-HENRY IS MADE.

To obtain an idea of the official view of the political situation it is but necessary to pay a visit to the National Small Arms Factory at Enfield Lock. Here everything is being worked at high pressure; extra hands are taken on, and there is not an idle machine in the place. For those persons who are interested in the art of warfare the Enfield Factory is, after Woolwich Arsenal, the most interesting establishment to be seen, and it will not be uninteresting to describe some of the more important processes which are at the present moment being there carried on. The factory gives employment to no fewer than 1,800 hands, all of whom are working overtime. The working hours during the present week are from 7 a.m. till 10 p.m., being four hours longer than the regular days work. The principal processes in operation are the manufacture of guns and bayonets, cavalry swords, and machine guns.

The Martini-Henry rifle, which is the only weapon now supplied to the army, is made at Enfield in all its parts, and may be seen in various stages of preparation, from the bare Perth steel rod and walnut log to the finished implement of war. The steel rods are first cut roughly to length, in workshops of large proportions, where they are cut in lengths of 18in. long. These lengths are then heated in a furnace and passed through a rolling machine, consisting of five pairs of horizontal and five pairs of perpendicular rollers. This process elongates the rod to the necessary length for the gun barrel which is subsequently beaten in a ridge of somewhat various minute proportions on a series of small anvils, on which light hammers are consantly tapping. The necessary substance being attained, the collar or end piece, to afterwards coutain the chamber, is affixed, and the whole is weighed, ready for the next and final process. The barrel, now a newly-formed barrel, without a bore, now leaves the smithy to find its way to the machine shop, one of the largest in the country, giving employment under one roof to a thousand hands. A halt is called, and each man bowed his head and listened. In the distant town, pipe and drum were calling the inhabitants to arms. Scouts rushed in with the news that the farmers were advancing rapidly upon the town, and soon the streets were alive with clattering feet. At that time every northern town of the smallest pretensions had its piper and drummer (the bellman of a late and more degraded age); and on this occasion these marched together through the narrow through fares, firing the blood of hungry men and summoning them to the market-place. According to my informant, the fatherland of this story was angry and startled men, when he thrust his blue bonnet on his head and rushed out to join them, was an impressive and solema spectacle. That it means business there can be no doubt, for starving men do not see the ludicrous side of things, and those were not the days of "demonstrations." The differences between the farmers and the town had resolved itself into an ugly and sullen hate, and the wealthier townsmen who would have come between the people and the bread were fiercely pushed aside. There was no nominal leader, but every man in the ranks meant to fight for himself and his belongings; and they are said to have the foe in no disorder. The women they would fain have left behind them; but these had their own injuries to redress, and they followed in their husbands wake carrying bags of stones. The men were armed with sticks, bludgeons, anything they could snatch up at a moment's notice; and some of them were not unacquainted with fighting. Sullen silence prevailed among the men, but the women shouted, as their curious garments streamed forward to the drone and squall of drum and pipe. The enemy was sighted on the level land of Cabbylatch, and there occurred to local magnate in the name of the return to their allegiance. But for the farmers that meant further depredation at the people's hands, and the townsmen would not go back to their miserable houses to sit down and wait for their days. A stone (some say the first, it is said, cast by a woman) darkened the air. The farmers got the word to charge, but their horses, with the best intentions, did not know how. There was a stampeding in different directions, a blind rushing of one frightened steed against another; and then the townspeople, breaking any ranks they had hitherto managed to keep, rushed vindictively forward. The struggle at Cabbylatch itself was not of long duration; for their own horses proved the farmers' worst enemies, except in the cases where these sagacious animals took matters into their own ordering and bolted judiciously in the direction of their stables. The day was to the townsmen.

Individual deeds of prowess were done that day. Of these not the least fondly remembered by her descendants were those of the gallant female who pursued on the most sensational farmer in the district even to his very porch with heavy stones and opprobrious epithets. Once when he thought he had left her far behind did he alight to draw breath and take the pinch of snuff, and it was upon him like a whirlwind. With a terror-stricken cry he leapt once more upon his horse and fled, but not without leaving his snuff-box in the derisive enemy. She is long gone the way of the flesh, but the snuff-mull is still preserved.

Some ugly cuts were given and received, and heads as well as ribs were broken; but the townmen's triumph was short-lived. The ringleaders were whipped through the streets of Perth, as a warning to persons thinking of taking the law into their own hands; and all the lasting consolation they got was when, some time afterwards, the chief witness against them, the parish minister, met with a mysterious death. They said it was evidently the hand of God; but some people looked suspiciously at them when they said it.—*St. James' Gazette.*

CENTENARY OF FRENCH BALLOONING.

A HUNDRED years ago a Frenchman named Blanchard and an American-born Englishman named Jefferies started from Dover in a balloon, and descended at Guines, near Calais, and the centenary of this feat has just been celebrated at the place of descent. The chief attraction of the celebration was a museum of articles, mostly brought over from America, including many memorials of Blanchard and his fellow traveller, such as portraits, views, autographs, letters and charts. The largest proportion of these had been brought for exhibition by members of the family to which Dr. Jefferies belonged; and two grandsons of his crossed the Atlantic in order to attend the centennial ceremony, at the invitation of the Guines Corporation, bringing with them whatever heirlooms had been treasured up of their famous gransire. The most characteristic of these curiosities is the original contract between Blanchard and Dr. John Jefferies; by it the latter provided all the funds requisite for ensuring the ascent contemplated, secured in consideration of these a seat in the car, and bound himself, on his word of honour as a gentleman and an officer, to jump out of the car the moment his further presence and weight should jeopardise the success of the expedition and imperil Blanchard's life. How near he came to being held to his word is detailed in the "Relation," written in March, 1786, by Blanchard. Soon after the start from Dover, which was made against the advice of the Prince of Wales, the travellers drifted towards the Goodwin Sands. They found when in midchannel that the balloon, the total weight of which, including the aeronauts, ballast, and accoutrements, had been at the start 900lb., was gradually settling into lower currents. The sandbags were emptied till at last everything available had been cast from the car, even the rudder and sails. The advantage gained was a momentary one. The question what should be dispensed with next must have caused Jefferies to shudder. A respite was granted by the ejection of the anchor and provisions, and, as a final effort, of such garments as were not absolutely necessary. The last sacrifice caused a quick ascent, and brought the balloon to the neighbourhood of Guines, and over the forest, where a landing was effected. Blanchard and Jefferies were conveyed to Calais in great triumph. Every honour, even to the freedom of the city, was conferred on the Frenchman; and the two travellers were thenceforward considered heroes. The King of France bade the men of the hour repair to his Court. Blanchard was greatly admired for his feat inasmuch that in every gathering he was kissed by all the ladies of the company. He was materially rewarded by his Majesty, who made him a yearly grant. Eventually he met his end through falling from a balloon, and Jefferies died in Paris a poor man. The principal feature of the centenary was an attempt made by M. L'Hoste to pay a return visit by balloon to England. In acknowledging the huzzas of the people as the balloon rose, M. L'Hoste lost his cap. The balloon took a north-north-east direction, and the aeronaut sighted Belgium almost immediately upon leaving *terra firma*. Eventually he made an easy descent in the seaside village of Waldam, in the neighbourhood of Gravelines.

ELOPING WITH THE COACHMAN.

A GREAT deal of surprise has lately been created among the residents of Perry Barr, in consequence of the mysterious disappearance of the wife of a well-known resident, and, on the following day, of her coachman, a young fellow of about 30 years of age. The lady's husband occupies a good commercial position in Birmingham, and both the gentleman and his wife are known in local "society." The lady, who, it seems, is the mother of several children, left home apparently with a view of visiting some friends, and the husband willingly acquiesced in her plans. On the following day the coachman disappeared without giving any reason for his going. Thinking it rather singular that he did not hear from his wife, the gentleman wrote to her at the friend's house where she was supposed to be staying, and on the following day received the letter back, accompanied by a note stating that "——has not been here since her last visit, about six months ago." The husband's suspicions were aroused, and he caused immediate inquiries to be made, the result of which was that it was discovered that the lady and the coachman had been seen in London together. Further inquiries resulted in the discovery that the pair were staying at a certain hotel in the metropolis. Thither the husband, accompanied by several friends, made their way, and having found that his suspicions were right, the jilted husband waited for the appearance of the coachman. When this worthy came along, attired in the latest fashion, no sooner did his eyes fall upon his late employer them he attempted to bolt. His endeavours were, however, thwarted, and in the hall of the hotel he received one of the severest castigations he ever underwent in his life. The fellow howled aloud, and at last managed to make his escape from the hotel, and has not since been heard of. The lady returned to Birmingham in company with a relative of her husband, and is now staying with some friends. It is stated that divorce proceedings will be commenced.

THE BATTLE OF CABBYLATCH.

THE tourist seeking to reach Balmoral from the south by the shortest and most difficult known route would leave the train at Forfar or Glamis and continue his journey on foot or on horseback. In either case he would have to traverse the memorable field of Cabbylatch—a low-lying plot in the valley of Strathmore, now fertile of corn and wheat, and with but a great stone standing here and there, cold and naked in the rich plain. No human hand reared these boulders on this interesting spot; and, though the father of my aged informant and guide over the ground had shired in Cabbylatch fight, he did not pretend that the stones had anything to do with fallen heroes.

The fight of Cabbylatch belongs to the days of what are now but dimly remembered as the "Meal Mobs." A hundred years ago, when there was a wild cry all over the country for bread (not the fine loaves that we know, but something very much coarser), hungry men and women and children prematurely shrunken, knew better what a meal mob was, though a vast number of them were less acquainted with the taste of meal. As in Ireland the product of the potato-field is the chief source of subsistence, so in the country districts of the north the poor lived from week's end to week's end on the coarsest meal

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 20.

THE latest London telegrams delivered to-day during business hours were of Thursday's date, but we have since received yesterday's messages.

The Bank of England return exhibits a further increase in strength, the proportion of the reserve to liabilities having advanced from 52 to 53 per cent. This shows a very exceptional position; and between now and the autumn, when money finds its way into the provinces again for harvest purposes, we may possibly see a further reduction in the Bank of England rate.

French Rentes, after receding to 110, recovered yesterday to 110⅛, but Consols gave way ⅛ on Thursday, and ⅛ yesterday to 97⅞, the result of course of the unsettled state of home politics. The 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan advanced ½ on Thursday to 101½, 4 per cent Rupee Paper ⅛ to 75⅝, while 4½ per cents. declined ⅛ to 77⅞. From these figures no movement took place yesterday.

The Produce markets are irregular, but in no case active. Linseed has given way 3d. to 6d. per quarter in Calcutta sorts, but Bombay is unchanged, as also is Rapeseed and Poppy. Wheat yesterday was firmer in London, and partially 6d. to 9d. per quarter higher to arrive.

Cotton appears to have lost all tendency to firmness of late. On Thursday the tone of the market at the close was quiet, sales 7,000 bales, Good Dhollera on the spot being 1-16d. lower, while Americans to arrive were in most cases 1-32d. better. Yesterday the closing report was dull, sales only 6,000 bales, ready cotton unchanged, but American arrivals 1-32d. to 1-16d. lower. In London yesterday Bengals were all reduced ½d. per lb. New York on Thursday showed a decline of 1-16 cent. in ready, while futures were unaltered. Yesterday's message is not yet to hand.

We subjoin our usual summary of the statistical position. The decrease in the visible supply during the week is 130,000 bales, and in the Liverpool 16,000 bales. In neither figure, however, has a point yet been attained to cause the least alarm to consumers, so long as trade remains at its present low ebb. The squeeze, however, has still to come, as there is no possibility of recruiting supplies now until towards the end of the year.

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 19th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Total supply of all kinds....	2,050,000	2,280,000	2,63 ,3.0
" " Surats....	414,0 0	11,000	678,200
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	916,000	834,000	981,920
" London	29,000	54,000	57,320
American afloat	30,000	40,000	103,000
East Indian "	72,000	167,000	156,000
	1,010,000	1,154,000	1,300,440
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 11-16d.	6d.	5 11-16d.
" Good Fair Dholleras ...	4 15-16d.	4½d.	4¼d.
Difference	1d.	1½d.	1 9-1 6 d

The dulness in our local Cotton market continues unaltered. There is some little inquiry on the part of exporters, but mostly for descriptions of Cotton which are not available. Good to Fully Good Dhollerras, for instance are comparatively speaking in fair supply, but are scarcely asked for; while Fully Good Fair could be placed freely, if to be had.

WHEAT is firm, and if anything in rather more demand. For No. 1 Soft White Pessy we now quote Rs. 3-11, No. 1 Club Delhi Rs. 3-10 per cwt.

SEEDS:—Linseed is quiet at Rs. 5-15½ bazaar terms. Rapeseed is steady and unchanged at Rs. 6 for Yellow Guzerat, Rs. 5 per cwt. for Brown Cawnpore.

FREIGHTS are quiet, with only a limited business passing. For Liverpool there is perhaps a trifle more inquiry for wheat, which is now up to 175-6d., otherwise the market is sufficiently easy. Current rates are:—

	Ready.	Forward.
Liverpool	22s. 6d.	30s.
Open Charter ...	22s. 6d.	
Havre	24s. 6d	
A twerp	22s. 6d.	
Marseilles	30s.	
Trieste Venice ...		32s. 6d.

Rice has not altered in any respect to-day. As regards rate the market may be said to be "we would call the tone dull. Business doing."

Closing figures:—

Bank sight on demand	1s. 6 29-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 7-8d.	"
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 7d.	"
Credits " "	1s. 7 1-16d.	"
France " "	2 01¼	"

Reuter's London message of Thursday reports shipments of Silver to the extent of £270,000 for Calcutta. If correct, this is certainly no argument in favour of strength, as it shows that so far we are still a long way off the price which would restrict the competition of the metal with Council drafts.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady at Rs. 96⅞ for Fours and Rs. 99¾ for Fours-and-a-half. There is not much doing, and the market seems to have found about its level for the time being.

SHARES although quiet are very firm. There are no important changes in Spinning Mills to notice, unless perhaps a recovery of Rs. 20 in Dhurrumseys. Bombay-Burmah Trading Company's shares are up to Rs. 4,250.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay.....	20,000	500	all	9 p.ct.	712½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	820
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Bombay, June 15, 1885.

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THE INDIAN
RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE SECOND EDITION of this POPULAR GUIDE issued TO-DAY contains the new Time-table of the G. I. P. Railway Company, which came into force from the 15th instant. It gives COMPLETE TIME-TABLES of all the Railways in India with alternative routes, all corrected up to the latest date.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

FRY—June 19, at Sholapur, the wife of T. B. Fry, Bombay Forest Department, of a son.

JARDINE—June 20, at Malabar Hill, the wife of James Jardine, Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

TEMPLE-WRIGHT—HOY—June 20, at Jubbulpore, by the Rev. M. Lamert, Robert Temple-Wright, Surgeon-Major, R.A.M.S., to Isabel, daughter of the late Robert Hoy, Esq.—No cards.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHRISTIE—June 15, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain C. H. P. Christie, R. E., of a son.

MISTRETTA—June 17, at Cawnpore, the wife of Mr. Rocco Mistretta, of a daughter.

PARKINSON—June 18, at St. Thome by the Rev. John Buck, M.A., Henry Stollworthy, younger son of William Parkinson, Esq., of Notting Hill, to Barbara Adelaide (Ada), elder daughter of the late George Duncan, Esq., Madras.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1885.

THE list of the new Cabinet is before the world, but circumstances are delaying the transfer of office to the new Ministers. What the reasons are it is difficult exactly to divine, unless they are to be found in the impossibility of getting the Liberals to undertake not to attack the new Ministry in Parliament. This is one at least of the causes which have led to a "hitch" in the arrangement, and which may even now prevent the Conservatives from taking office. Lord Salisbury, according to the latest reports, wants to monopolise Parliament for the remainder of the session, and he wants the Liberals to undertake not to attack his financial arrangements when they are laid before the House of Commons. If such is his claim it is as cool a pretension as a statesman ever laid before his opponents. It simply means that the Liberals are to deprive themselves of the power of the purse—the most effective weapon in the armoury of constitutionalism. It means, too, that the Conservatives know that they can only stand upon sufferance even for the extremely short time which still remains of the session. There seems a strange mixture of pretentiousness and of humiliation in the conduct of the Conservatives just now. They go on their knees to urge that their opponents will let them have a quiet time. They might as well ask that the Liberals should leave the House of Commons in a body, leaving all the work to the Conservatives. This is an enormous claim, and an equally enormous confession. Lord Salisbury's attitude in the House of Lords on Friday night was not very intelligible. We can scarcely think that he was plotting a "hanging up" of the Redistribution Bill. And yet when he said that if the Bill were passed now, it would make it impossible to have dissolution until November, it did seem as though he were contemplating the necessity of dissolving on the present register. What if, finding it impossible on the one hand to get the Liberals to promise to let him alone for the rest of the session, and on the other to get a dissolution at once, he gave up the task in despair at the eleventh hour?

THE principle of protecting private improvements is throughout India very generally admitted in theory, and finds distinct legislative recognition in the land law of this Presidency. It was first recognised by section 30 of Act I. of 1865, which declared that revised assessments shall be fixed "not with reference to improvements made by the owners or occupants from private capital and resources during the currency of any settlement under this Act, but with reference to general considerations of the value of land, whether as to soil or situation, prices of produce, or facilities of communication." And this section was reproduced in section 106 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code of 1879, now in force. That the principle of protecting private improvements is sound, no one, we suppose, will deny. But the question which has been so eagerly discussed in our columns of late is whether under the existing Bombay system practical and substantial effect is given to it. In other words, what substantial security has any cultivator that his private improvements will be really protected under a purely arbitrary system which in practice leaves so much to the Settlement Officer? If it has been found possible under the Bombay system to enhance settlements on an average from 70 to 80 per cent., and yet to keep nominally within the four corners of the law which professes to protect improvements, is there not some danger that the supposed protection of the law may in practice be illusory? A cultivator who finds his assessment enhanced at one stroke from 50 to 150 per cent. will think it cold comfort to be told that his improvements have not been taxed. The artificial refinements of a technical department—the difference between not taxing a well and taxing the subsoil of a field for an inherent water advantage lying dormant in it, the distinction between openly taxing improvements and taxing them to the same extent under the elastic and convenient plea of "general considerations"—are reasons as immaterial to him as they are unintelligible. All that he knows is, that he has spent so much labour and capital, and incurred so much debt in improving his holding, only to find the whole of his little capital, as he thinks, ruthlessly swept away at revision. The name by which this enhancement is called, the technical grounds on which it may be justified, are to him of no consequence whatever. All that he knows is that under one name or another, the result is precisely the same, his accumulations disappear, his capital is, as he thinks, unjustly taxed. It is we think, that this result should be fully realised by those who are responsible for the land revenue policy of this Presidency; and all the more so now that a new Bill is to be introduced into the Bombay Legislative Council with the avowed object of placing the whole subject on a more satisfactory footing. We, who have had something to do to bring the Government to a better frame of mind on the subject, must own that we find it difficult to understand how it is in practise possible for the settlement officer under the present system really to protect improvements, or to give substantial effect to the provisions of the law on the subject when revising assessments. In practice we apprehend that these revisions are now made in a very simple, rough, and ready way. The Government decides, in the first instance, on "general considerations," the aggregate amount of increase which they think proper to take, and the responsible and invidious duty of distributing this increase over the whole of the area is then left to the settlement officer. That this distribution is a very difficult and delicate task we abundantly admit. If the Government is hardpressed for money, as it usually is, and will be to an extraordinary degree for the next few years, or if Budget demands are imperious, as they invariably are, a sanguine and liberal estimate is apt to be taken of the "general consideration" which apparently will justify enhancement. If the gross amount of enhancement required by Government be excessive, it is really impossible for the Settlement Officer to avoid mistakes and over-assessment in detail. Moderation on the part of Government will almost infallibly lead to moderate enhancements in detail; and we have no sympathy with those correspondents who think that the whole blame of excessive enhancements ought to be thrown on the Survey and Settlement Department. That department has a most onerous and difficult duty to perform, and it is fairly entitled to all the sympathy and support which it can obtain from public opinion; but it will be understood from our remarks that the question discussed in these columns relating to the taxation of improvements is one of the highest public importance, and it is quite certain that excessive taxation of any kind at revision settlement strikes at the [illegible] on which agricultural industry rests.

We are the more inclined to insist on this point as we fear that erroneous views on the subject of these enhancements have till quite recently prevailed in very high quarters. If our readers will refer to "Bombay Government selection No. 156, new series—Revision Settlement Report of Old Hangal in Dharwar"—they will find at page 228 the most startling doctrine laid down by Government, namely, that an increase of 100 per cent. in the case of individual holdings is really of no practical importance at all. They say, "The doubling of a man's assessment means that he has to part with but a very few extra seers of grain or a few hundred more bundles of straw to enable him to pay, or else to take an extra trip with his cart for hire or do a few days' labour in the year." (Government Resolution No. 2854 of May 3, 1877, para. 10). This wonderful, and we should think, unprecedented, view is avowedly based on the result of certain crop experiments submitted by Colonel W. C. Anderson, C. S. I., late Survey and Settlement Commissioner, and the mere statement is, we think, sufficient to show the extraordinary fallacies into which the highest authorities are liable to fall in a matter which is admittedly of vital importance to the whole agricultural community. The existence of views like these appears fully to explain and account for the extraordinary Deccan enhancements which are the subject of so much discussion in the Deccan Riots Report. The fact that these enhancements have been emphatically condemned with almost unanimous voice by all the highest authorities consulted shows, we think, very clearly that the Bombay Government's views of 1877 require to be reconsidered.

In the same Resolution another question of principle, and one, moreover, of the highest practical importance, has been incidentally decided, viz., whether enhancements should be introduced suddenly or by degrees. The Government decided that it was expedient to introduce whatever enhancements had to be made at once, and not, as they said, to maintain the continual uncertainty arising from progressive enhancements, "which, of course, very much diminish the value of land as a security or when it has to be sold." The Government thought that too much was made of the objection to sudden increase of demand from the habit of looking at the results of increases on whole talukas or villages, a proceeding which, they thought, tended to exaggerate their effect unduly. "An increase of 100 per cent. when a lakh of rupees is dealt with is astounding; but when it is split up into its infinitesimal compound parts of a few rupees, the doubling of a man's assessment means that he has to part with but a few extra seers of grain or a few hundred more bundles of straw to enable him to pay, or else to take an extra trip with his cart for hire or do a few days' extra labour in the year." This opinion appears to have been expressed in opposition to the views of the Acting Collector, Mr. Richey, C. S. I., whose opinion, as president of the Deccan Riot Commission, seems to be of special importance, and who was supported on this point by the Commissioner, Mr. Grey. All the principal members of the Deccan Commission, including Mr., now Sir, Auckland Colvin, appear to have been unanimously in favour of gradual as opposed to sudden enhancements; and it may be noticed that on this point their opinion is corroborated by that of Mr. W. G. Pedder, one of the ablest revenue officers of this Presidency, and now Revenue Secretary at the India Office. It seems to be quite clear that the Bombay Government's view in favour of sudden and immediate enhancements is a natural corollary to the view that enhancements of even 100 per cent. are of very trifling importance, and do not really make any serious difference to the persons affected. If such enhancements are, as we believe them to be, of vital importance, and often involve in practice the whole difference between solvency and ruin, it will apparently follow that large enhancements should be introduced gradually, according to the practice universally followed in the N.-W. Provinces and elsewhere.

THE General Assemblies of the two Scottish Churches were sitting when the last mail left. To judge by the assertions on the one side and the admissions on the other, the Established Church is steadily eating up the Free Church, and matters are beginning to look very gloomy for the latter. Mr. Ross Taylor, of Glasgow, in a report submitted by him to the Free Church Assembly, stated that the number of small congregations was startling, there being three hundred and fifty-eight with less than two hundred members. He attributed the steady decrease which had been going on for years to a decline of the population and to adverse landlord influence. In many districts three ministers were engaged in work for which one would be sufficient—"a tremendous waste of Christian energy"—to stop which a general doubling-up of congregations appears to be the only remedy. On the other hand, the Established Church is spending money on new churches, and it is asserted that the congregations are increasing. Dr. Cunningham, in moving a report to this effect, said that there was no doubt that Scotland is over-churched. He does not believe in what he terms mere stone and lime religion, and in his opinion merely building churches will not christianise and humanise Scotland. The effect of this somewhat singular confession of scepticism is not diminished by the declaration of the learned doctor that it is a mistake to build churches to "dish" the Dissenters and beggar every neighbour, though he was careful to add that statistics would show that such was not the policy of the Established Church. However this may be, it is evident that the force of the Free Church movement, which at one time threatened to overwhelm the Established Church, is quite spent. The subject is one of present political importance—that is our reason for adverting to it here. At the very time that the Established Church is able to claim that it is re-asserting its supremacy, or, as Dr. Cunningham puts it, to "dish" the Dissenters, a section of the Liberal party propose to make its disestablishment a plank in the new Liberal platform. Dr. Cunningham himself said at the Assembly that, though he had been a Liberal all his life, he would vote for a Conservative sooner than be represented in Parliament by a Disestablisher. Other pronounced Liberals have made similar declarations, and a union of Church Liberals with the Conservatives to keep out Liberal Disestablishers is already talked of. Lord Balfour advises the Conservatives to vote for Liberal Churchmen, so as to keep out the Liberationists. Principal Tulloch, a Liberal, refuses to support either of the Liberal candidates for East Fifeshire because they are committed to disestablishment. In other constituencies, also, the question has acted as a solvent to party ties. The drum ecclesiastic is being beaten, and it is a question whether the Liberal laity, as a body, prefer their party to their Church. The new Conservative Government probably hope that the Scottish constituencies will not be so worldly-minded.

WE publish to-day a telegram from Simla which will set at rest any anxiety that may have been caused by the rumour that Lord Randolph Churchill's accession to of Lord Dufferin from the Viceroyalty. The rumour, on the face of it, seemed highly improbable. Lord Dufferin, when he accepted the succession to Lord Ripon, must have contemplated the possibility, if not the probability, of a change of Ministry during the first year of his Viceroyalty; and having six years ago accepted at the hands of a Conservative Government the most responsible diplomatic post in the gift of the Crown it was not likely that he would make his continuance in India dependent upon the continuance of a Liberal Cabinet in office at home. Nor would he, we may be sure, take a step which would shake public confidence in India, and which might do damage to the Empire, merely by way of protest against the appointment of any person in particular to the India Office. Lord Dufferin doubtless has made his own estimate of Lord Randolph Churchill's qualifications for the office, but, like most people of judicial mind, he will judge the new Secretary of State by his works. Besides, the cutting short of a viceregal term, which, in the ordinary course of things, will last for five years, would be a somewhat disproportionate protest against a Ministerial appointment which may possibly be at an end in as many months.

THE members of the Bombay Presidency Association do not seems disposed to let the grass grow under their feet. On Saturday a meeting of the Executive Council of the Association was held at the Ripon Club, when it was unanimously resolved to submit a petition to the Government of Bombay praying that a searching and exhaustive inquiry may be made into the working of the Forest Act. The other business on the paper was to consider the expediency of deputing a representative to acquaint British electors with the wants and wishes of India in view of the approaching elections for the new Parliament. The sense of the meeting appeared to be against such a step, and it was resolved to address the electors through the press.

SOCIAL SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 16.

EVEN social Simla has during the past week, to some extent, shared the excitement of the political world, and the unexpected crisis has been the most interesting topic of conversation for the last few days. Was ever a more ignominious ending for a Government which for nearly six years has been the wonder of the civilised world? Knocked on the head by a pint pot! Come to grief in a brawl outside a public-house! As a witty, if frivolous, local critic says, "if the beer had been brought in sooner we might have had less skittles."

The quotation may be pardoned, for it cannot be denied that there is a bitterly comic side to the tragedy. The representatives of the people made no sign while the nation's honour only was in question. The Indian Empire, the colonies, all that distinguishes England from any other little island, might go as soon as it pleased, and as far as it liked, and her best blood might water the arid sand of an Egyptian desert; but no one cared to restrain the hand that toiled so diligently to destroy the position and reputation of Great Britain. But when that hand was raised against the publican, and the sinners who combine to make his trade one of the most profitable upon the face of the earth, it was struck down in the very act, and sooner than pay an additional farthing for his national drink, the British ratepayer will change the Government itself! The "people's William" should have known the people better by this time. The lion tamer has put his head once too often into the lion's mouth, and snap! The catastrophe, which, however long postponed, was inevitable, has taken place.

It must be admitted that the severest political convulsions reach us at this distance in a modified form. How can we on these heights realise the shock which has startled all England from the liberal lethargy into which it had fallen? The earthquake in Kashmere is a severer catastrophe; and the health and well-being of the Boundary Commission, to the members of which so many of us are related by ties of blood or connected by the bonds of friendship, is more personally important than the neutrality of Afghanistan or the Russian advance.

The *Birthday Gazette* was scarcely worth waiting so long for, and when its meagre list of honours came to be known, it produced little or no impression. The K.C.S.I. bestowed upon Colonel Bradford, however, gives general satisfaction, and to give Indian honours to men who no longer belong to the country is all right and fair; a man is not canonised until after death. The small number of the honours conferred has excited some attention, and it does not seem to be generally known that the number being fixed by the statutes of the Orders the bestowal must be regulated by the vacancies. As out of the small number available this year Bombay has carried off three, your Presidency may criticise, but it cannot complain.

Lady Aitchison's first dance given at Barnes Court on the 9th inst. was most successful. The new ball-room, which it had been hoped might be finished by that date, was not available, but even in its incomplete state it afforded accommodation for the supper and refreshment tables, so that there was more drawing room space—a real boon to the many who did not dance. In the decoration of verandahs and small rooms, embroideries and printed fabrics of the country had been largely used with admirable effect, and if there were present on that evening any unbelievers in the gospel which has been most vigorously preached in Upper India for the last few years—that there are to be found in the bazaars and villages native fabrics more suitable for wall and furniture decoration than anything supplied by the art of the British upholsterer—they must have been hardened indeed if they were not converted.

H. H. the Rajah of Rutlam entertained the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin at an evening party on the 11th, to which all Simla was invited. The rink, the largest assembly room in the place, was literally crowded. It had at first been intended that the entertainment should take the form of a ball, but their Excellencies considering this unsuitable, a musical performance was substituted, in which vocal and instrumental solos, as well as concerted pieces, found a place. The Rajah, who speaks excellent English, moved among his guests accompanied for some time by his children, a pretty little girl and boy gleaming as brightly as butterflies or humming birds in their jewels and silks. The little things grew sleepy, and were taken from the room by their father long before the evening was over. Supper was served about midnight, and to the door of the supper-room His Highness the Rajah accompanied his distinguished guest, there bidding him farewell. For His Highness is a Rajput, and the time still seems distant as the millenium when the Hindu and the European will be able to sit down at the same table.

From time to time one hears a good deal of the position and condition of the women of this country. Let an evil continue long enough, give it the sanctity of age as well as the support of custom, and it assumes all the airs of a virtue. Except the individual sufferers themselves, it is rarely indeed that any member of the native community can be brought to admit that the social rules by which its women are so strictly governed are for the most part brutal, as well as ridiculous and humiliating. Putting on one side the great and disturbing questions of female education and emancipation, there still remains a terrible evil of which, for obvious reasons, little is heard, but which is yet as far-reaching as the superstition and ignorance to which it owes its existence. While maternity is held in honour, and the mother of sons derives a special dignity from her position, the treatment of all women on the occasion of the birth of children is unimaginably cruel and stupid. The education and civilisation of which some classes of native society can justly boast stop short of any attempt to ameliorate this evil, and an English-speaking, and to some extent thinking, Hindu gentleman still considers that all the assistance which his wife needs in the supremest trial of her life, can be sufficiently rendered by a woman of the lowest caste, whose ignorance is her greatest recommendation, since all that she has learned of the art she professes tends only to make her help more dangerous than neglect. The wretched mother whose husband beats her with a stick because her new-born babe is a daughter instead of a son is really little more to be pitied than the [illegible] whose health is destroyed, by the barbarous customs of the country. The only remedy for a state of things which it is unnecessary here to do more than hint at, lies in the proper training of native nurses, and in affording facilities for medical and surgical attendance to those willing to avail themselves of it, by the establishment of lying-in wards wherever hospital accommodation makes this possible. Lady Dufferin, in interesting herself in a work which commends itself to the hearts and minds of all thoughtful Englishwomen, has given an impetus to such a movement here, and the Ripon Hospital is to have a lying in ward. The ladies of Simla are contributing towards the object in view, and Lady Dufferin also has kindly given permission for a popular fête to be held in the grounds of the Viceregal Lodge towards the end of the month, of which she is patroness. Admission will be by payment, the proceeds to be devoted to the Hospital. Bombay, always to the front in matters charitable and philanthropic, has so long provided special hospitals for women that it may be forgiven if it forgets that in this part of India little has yet been done for their relief, and that a number of valuable lives are yearly lost for the lack of such institutions. If any whose attention may be drawn to the subject by this letter are willing to help in so good a work, Dr. Franklin, Civil Surgeon, Simla, would most gratefully receive and acknowledge any contribution sent to him for the purpose.

It is agreeable to know that Lord Dufferin, who came to Simla with something very like a prejudice against the place, has so far found it improve upon acquaintance as to express an opinion altogether in its favour. He admits that he finds here English society which is only equalled in London, and is credited with having paid Simla ladies the compliment of declaring that the beauty and charm of the Anglo Indienne are not excelled even there. If this does not make His Excellency the most popular Viceroy of modern times, I shall be much surprised.

Mr. A. O. Hume's unrivalled collection of Indian birds, numbering upwards of 60,000, has been packed for transmission to the British Museum by Mr. Bowdler Sharpe, of the Natural History Department, who came from England for the purpose some few weeks since. Few who heard of Mr. Hume's gift to the British Museum had any idea that it was so munificent a one. It also includes a large collection of eggs, and is as complete as the labour and learning of a lifetime can make it.

THE EARTHQUAKES IN KASHMERE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARAMULLA, JUNE 11.

THE accounts which daily come in from all part of the western end of the Valley determined me to visit these parts, and see for myself the extent and nature of the mischief done by the great earthquake of the 30th May. This great shock was the introduction of a period of earthquakes throughout the Valley, for from that day to this they have not entirely ceased. As I am writing I hear the peculiar thunder sound followed by a slight tremour, and at midnight yesterday a very severe shock occurred, bringing down the remains of a stone building a quarter of a mile from the spot where my tent is pitched.

The prevalence of the first great shock is easily traced as the boat carries one slowly down stream in the direction of Baramulla from Srinuggur. The first place, reached after three or four hours, is Shadipore, the point of junction of the Sind River with the Jhelum. It is a small place of only a few hundreds of inhabitants, but here the houses have been thrown down in parts of the place; on one side of the river six persons were killed, and on the opposite side four. This is bad, but it is very insignificant compared with what met my observation as the boat went on its way. Not far from this place the bank of the river had been depressed, in some places three or four feet, and long cracks were visible a few yards inland. Between Shadipore and Sopur, the next town, of about 10,000 inhabitants, the deaths were in the villages near the river about twenty-seven more. But when Sopur was reached the extent of the mischief done began to be very painfully apparent. Sopur is situated on a level plain, just below the Wular Lake. The mountains form a low range about two miles behind the town. The river is very wide here, and there is a bridge across, partly of stone, but chiefly of wood, part of the town lying on the opposite shore. The houses are built mainly of stone, mud, and wood, and there may be about 2,000 houses, or rather were up to 30th May. There are no statistics of population or houses in the Valley. Three-fourths of the houses in Sopur are in ruins, many have lost only their roofs, but many have been levelled with the ground. The official return of persons killed is 200, but it is admitted that there were more, and considering the time, 3 a. m., when the earthquake occurred, the number is probably not less than 300. The small part of the town on the other side of the river is all in ruins; there is hardly a house remaining. The bridge is broken, the stone portion, one arch, is broken, and the bridge is impassable. The old fort, a building a few hundred feet long and about seventy feet high, abutting the river, has lost its roof, and the walls, of stone and mud, very old, are seriously injured. The small street leading from the town to this bridge is entirely destroyed, every house is down, all the shops in ruins, the roadway is stopped by the *débris*, and it is difficult to make way over it. The people are all houseless, and have erected all sorts of structures; the better-off live in tents, the rest have taken planks and beams from their fallen houses and erected the rudest shelter conceivable. The sight is most distressing. The people gather round and bewail their fate; here, they tell you, fifteen bodies were taken out, there five, here again ten, and so on; but the only consolation they have is that the calamity did not come upon them in the winter. The rest-houses for visitors have been both seriously damaged. I may mention that the Government have been prompt in action, and have done their duty admirably, so that the people are not without some help in their hour of need. A list of those in need of help has been made out, and I saw large numbers of orders written to supply them with rice and money. In Sopur 2,000 maunds of rice have been distributed. How the houses are to be all rebuilt is the next point, and owing to the poverty of the people there will probably be many a long year before that is accomplished. In the next twenty years in all likelihood Sopur and the rest of the west end of the Valley will bear traces of the great earthquake of the 30th May last.

A few miles below Sopur we passed a spot where the two remaining inhabitants, a poor old woman and a boy, stated in answer to inquiries that water and mud had been thrown up in several places after the earth had opened. On landing I saw the remains of a village of eighteen mud huts and one hundred inhabitants. Only two feet of the walls of any one of the huts was remaining. The people had all left, but no one had been injured. The village stood one hundred yards from the river, and on the other side of it the land was flooded—a common occurrence at this time of the year. In several places in and around the village the land showed long cracks about three inches wide, and up these water and sand, the same as composes the bottom of the river, was thrown up, the sand near the cracks being six inches deep. At one spot two circular holes about two feet wide had been opened, out of which, I was told, the water was thrown up about eight o'clock six feet down in the same table.

I thrust a stick six feet down one of these holes, in which there was still some water, and could easily have penetrated six feet further, for the ground was quite soft. As my boat proceeded down the stream similar patches of sand on both sides the river at distances of 150 yards from the bank were visible, and at one spot of about fifty yards the river bank had sunk ten feet, allowing the water to flow over it.

On arrival at Baramulla evidence was at once apparent that here the earthquake had been more violent and destructive than elsewhere. This town is smaller than Sopur, and contains, perhaps, 6,000 inhabitants. It stands at the end of the Valley where the navigation of the Jhelum ceases and that river a mile below the town narrows greatly, is confined within these limits by the mountains on either side, and thence rushes on a mere torrent of waters till it reaches the Punjab plains, when it again becomes navigable. There is an old wooden bridge across the river at Baramulla, and an old fort on the left bank. The town lies, the larger part, on the right bank; the remainder, chiefly occupied by Mahomedans, on the left bank. There may have been 1,200 houses here, built of stone, mud, and wood. They were all very old, but there is not one house left in a sound state. Nearly every house is a mass of ruins. The roofs have not been destroyed as at Sopur, but roofs, walls, and all that makes up a house are flat down on the earth, crushed, and this was done, be it remembered, in three seconds of time, the duration of the earthquake at 5 a. m. on 30th May. Officially, the number of deaths would appear to be about 300, but the total and sudden fall of the houses, whilst all the people were [illegible] the impression that probably double that number perished. Here, too, the native Government have sent one of their leading officials, and help is being given. There is important evidence of the real extent of the disaster in this town and in the villages around. The surgeon in charge of the Medical Mission at Srinuggur and the missionary, who I found had been here for several days, had opened a hospital, and had visited the surrounding villages and induced a number of wounded persons to go to Baramulla for medical attendance. The hospital is made up of four or five tents, huts, and contrivances capable of keeping off the heat of the sun, and the dew at night. Here some thirty or forty wounded are lying, men, women, and children. Several are suffering from serious injury to the spine and the internal organs, and some have fractured legs. There are, no doubt, many more sufferers, particularly women, who remain unattended wherever they have taken shelter. But more cannot be done. There is only one English medical man to look after the wounded, and the native doctors are not very efficient, and have very small supplies of medicine or appliances for fractured limbs. Emphatically, what is one English surgeon among so many! Verily, the poor Kashmeeris are in deep distress. What can be done to help them?

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THANA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Fido" appears to be only an occasional visitor. If I ask him to pass by the lane opposite to Mr. Govind Premji's house, I am sure he will suffocate himself by holding his handkerchief too tightly to his nose. Such a wretchedly filthy place you can never imagine in the blessed city of Bombay. This morning on my way to Mr. Jamsetjee Nazir's house, I happened to see a more neglected street near the liquor contractor's depôt, and I am sure if I had time to take a round, I could have found many more such places. However, on my return by the Musaji Oralaji's-street I went to a new building, and no sooner had I come to the well on its west than I met with such a noxious stench that I have no word to describe it. It emanated from a latrine in the next compound, and on looking at the place I found an accumulation of dirty water, full of worms, about one foot above its tank and running over the pavement. On inquiry I was told that it had not been cleared out during the last fifteen days, although the municipal authorities were repeatedly requested to do so.

I have observed that the number of sweepers and "mehters" who are the real workers is quite inadequate, while there is an abundance of non-professional "and innocent of sanitary knowledge" sort of people employed in excess, simply to ramble about the place doing no useful service. The working staff must be increased tenfold, and remain under the direct supervision of an expert, before any good can be expected, and any hope entertained as regards the early disappearance of the epidemic of cholera. No dammer or sulphur is being burnt, no attention is paid to the removal of the liquid filth from the latrines, and nowhere is a house being whitewashed; while the number of deaths by cholera is steadily increasing. The nominal sprinkling of disinfecting powder in ridiculously small quantities is believed to be a specific charm against the infection.

RAJARAM.

Thana, June 21.

BRANCH OF THE R. ASIATIC SOCIETY

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RE-ASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT.

DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THE LORDS.

LONDON, JUNE 19, 6-30 P.M.

On the re-assembling of Parliament this evening, both the Liberals and the Conservatives took their former seats.

In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone introduced a motion that Parliament stand adjourned until the 23rd instant. The House agreed to the motion without a division.

Lord Salisbury, on a similar motion being made in the House of Lords, explained that communications are being exchanged between the leaders of both parties, and that it was impossible to make any statement at present on either side. He objected to proceed to-day with the Bill for the Redistribution of Seats, because the passing of the measure would prevent the dissolution of Parliament before November, and he therefore moved for a postponement of the motion for the adjournment.

The Lords carried the motion against Government by 124 votes against 66 votes.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The Ministerial deadlock continues, Lord Salisbury demanding to monopolise the House until the prorogation of Parliament takes place, and also that the Liberal leaders forbear attacking the Budget.

THE VICEROY AND THE CHANGE OF MINISTRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SUNDAY.

I have the best reason for affirming that there is no foundation for the belief which your contemporary says exists here, that the appointment of Lord Randolph Churchill to the India Office will lead to the resignation of Lord Dufferin.

No such belief is entertained in well-informed circles here.

NEWS FROM THE FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 20.

It is reported from Kabul that the regiment at Badakhshan has rebelled against the Governor, Sardar Abdulla Khan, and put him to death. Although the Amir Abdul Rahman has declared that the death resulted from natural causes, Sardar Muhammad Isack Khan's son, Sardar Ismail Khan, has gone to Badakhshan to inquire into the matter. No one has yet been nominated to the place of Sardar Abdulla Khan.

Muhammad Hussan Khan, kazilbash of Indrabi, who is holding a respectable post at Kabul, has been sent with ten sowars to Herat.

Faiz Muhammad's son, General Karim Khan, who lives in the Shanwar territory, lately came to Peshawur to deliver a message to Sardar Wali Muhammed Khan. He left again on the 18th under the orders of the Indian Government.

The forts at Abazai, Shahkadar, and Michni, with the roads leading to them, and connecting them with Peshawur are being transferred from the military works to the Punjab Government. Shahkadar and Michni have been already taken over. Orders have been issued to take over Abazai, which, however, will remain garrisoned by regular troops.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN KASHMERE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

An official telegraphic report from Srinuggur, dated the 19th instant, states that a very severe shock is reported from Baramulla on the 17th. It brought down almost all the buildings still standing. A severe shock was felt at Isarda on the 14th. Shocks have occurred at Srinuggur during the last three days—feeble in Kamraj and Wizarat. It has been ascertained that the loss of life exceeds 2,700. The returns from one Tahsil are still incomplete. The exact number could not be given in Musaffarabad. In Wizarat there were 281 deaths; in the city 87 lives were lost. The damage appears to be confined to the Jhelum Valley from Srinuggur to Dopatta, but the greatest has occurred at Kroohin in the tahsil of South Baramulla.

Bright warm weather since the 10th inst. has much improved the prospects of the rice crop.

The newspaper report of the prevalence in Kashmere of anthrax among cattle is not correct, but there is much cattle-disease on the other side of the Pir Panjal.

The Maharajah has telegraphed thanking the Viceroy for his kind message of sympathy.

THE DISTURBANCES IN BHUTAN.

In regard to the disturbances in Bhutan the latest rumours at Darjeeling are to the effect that there has been fighting, and that the insurgents have so far been successful; the sources of information are far from being trustworthy.

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

The Boundary Commission is still at Sujao. All are in excellent health. News has been received that the telegraph line has now been completed to Sarakhs.

AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JUNE 20.

The Australian mail arrived this morning.

A memorandum has been received by the Governments of the Australian Colonies from the Premier of New Zealand, embodying his views on the Enabling Bill. He wishes a modification of the powers of the Federal Council, and urges that its decrees should not come into effect in any Colony until the Parliament of that Colony has adopted them.

The Queensland Premier has accepted the suggestion of compromise which would induce New Zealand to join the movement.

The Victorian Premier is against the proposed modification. He points out that it would reduce the Federal Council to a mere Conference.

An immense meeting has been held at Melbourne under the presidency of the Governor, when it was decided to erect a national statue to General Gordon.

A Reciprocity Treaty has been proposed between Victoria and Fiji, but the Premier has pointed out that Fiji is not included in the Imperial statute. Therefore the treaty could not be made until the law had been amended.

New Guinea having become the centre of attraction to explorers and the recognised locality of Mission operations, regular postal communication has been extended to the island. Arrangements have been made by the Victorian postal department for receiving and despatching the mails.

The Tasmanian Government has addressed Admiral Tryon upon the subject of protecting Bass' Straits cable in war time. It has applied that a special ship should be detailed for that duty. The Victorian Premier has endorsed the application.

The rabbit pest is becoming very serious. A proposal is afoot to give a bonus of ten thousand pounds to the discoverer of a specific for ridding the Colonies of the pest.

The first quarter of this year shows a falling off in the yield in gold mining as compared with its previous quarter.

In several Colonies the Queen's birthday has been celebrated by naval and military demonstrations.

Agriculture is suffering from want of rain.

The Patriotic Fund in New South Wales has reached nearly thirty-four thousand pounds.

Preparations are being made in Sydney to welcome home the Soudan Contingent.

A collision has occurred in Newcastle harbour. The schooner Grace Lynn was sunk.

Five men have been sentenced to death in Sydney for an indecent offence.

It is reported on good authority in Queensland that a German steamer has arrived at Nulne Bay, New Guinea, and landed a party, who drove the natives back and took forcible possession of their lands. After landing cattle and stores, the steamer left Nulne Bay for the British portion of the island.

A loan of a million and a half is to be placed on the English market for New Zealand immediately.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

Mr. Lukshman Gopal Deshmukh has been admitted to the Statutory Civil Service of Bombay.

Assistant Surgeon Dosabhai Pestonji has been appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Viceroy, *vice* Dr. Sukharam Arjun, deceased.

The services of Surgeon Prain are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Furloughs:—Colonel D. Smith, 182 days; Majors C. Walter, 120 days; F. Carr, one year; A. Pearson, 182 days; C. Stoddart, 213 days; Surgeons-Major Birch, one year, and B. Lyons, 270 days; Major D. Inglis, Indian leave, 180 days.

Promotions:—To be Colonel—Charles Euan Smith. To be Captains:—Lieutenants Charles Herbert, Arthur Adye, Hudson Ozzard, George Collins, John Pollock, Charles Fasken, Lumley Peyson, Alexander Ternan, William Jameson, Turner Wooley.

Bengal Army:—Majors Arthur Fitzgerald, Herbert Marshall, and Charles Higginson have been promoted to be Lieut.-Colonels.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHOLERA IN SPAIN.

MADRID, JUNE 20.

Two thousand cases of cholera have occurred in three days in the provinces of Valencia, Casterleone, and Murcia, out of which eight hundred terminated fatally. A few deaths from cholera have taken place in Madrid.

SUCCESSFUL ISSUE OF CHINESE LOANS.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

The Chinese loans for £2,250,000 at 6 per cent. have been issued. The issuing price was 98, and the loans have been several times covered.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The Bombay mails of the 2nd inst. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kampta arrived here from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast this afternoon.

JUNE 19.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson arrived here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, JUNE 20.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Tiffana, from Hongkong, left here for Bombay this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Sales quiet.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 13-16d.
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75⅞
4½ ,, ,, ...	77¼
3 ,, Consols for account	96⅞
2½ ,, Sterling Loans	104⅛
4½ ,, French Rente	119
Bar Silver	49 3-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the Banking Department combined, £19,050,000; increase, £300,000.

Bills discounted, £21,100,000; increase, £100,000.

Bullion, total amount in Banking and Issue Department combined, £25,000,000; increase, £500,000.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 53 per cent.

Arrival.—Kairos.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JUNE 21.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

AMERICA.—*Via* direct, perfect. *Via* Teheran perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoy, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoy, perfect.

Bangkok-Saigon still interrupted.

Suez route still interrupted this side of Aden.

Tavoy route interrupted beyond Bangkok.

THE question of the High Court's jurisdiction and of the right of the defendants in the Hyderabad libel case to be tried by a jury was argued on Saturday before the Chief Justice and Justices Bayley and Scott. For the petitioners Mr. Macpherson contended that as the clients were arraigned at Secunderabad as European British subjects before the court of a district magistrate and justice of the peace, their lordships had exactly the same powers as they possessed with regard to the court of any district magistrate or justice of the peace within the Presidency of Bombay. Counsel also pointed out that the argument as to the High Court possessing the power of transfer was immensely strengthened by the Ilbert Act, which, he submitted, was applicable as part of the criminal procedure law. The Chief Justice remarked that there was no doubt about that, whereupon Mr. Macpherson stated that the magistrate had on this point decided the contrary. Quite apart from the question of a jury, their lordships ought to send for the papers in order to have the point discussed on the merits. Mr. Inverarity, on the other side, denied that the High Court had any jurisdiction in the matter over the Cantonment Magistrate's Court, as the power to transfer had been specially omitted from the Governor-General's notification. Their lordships reserved their decision, but the Chief Justice said he quite agreed as to the advisability of transferring the case to Bombay.

A MEETING of the Sir Richard Temple Memorial Fund Committee was held on Saturday evening at the High Court, in the private chamber of Mr. Justice Bayley. In the place of Sir Michael Westropp, late Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, Mr. Bayley was unanimously elected president of the committee. The statue of Sir Richard Temple, which was ordered out by the committee, arrived in Bombay about a fortnight ago. It was resolved at the meeting that the president be authorised to ask the Government for a suitable place in the Town Hall for the statue.

REINFORCEMENTS numbering some 2,000 men reached Herat from Kandahar some time ago. The new troops are encamped outside the city wall. Ten thousand Martinis, it is said, are well on their way from Kabul for the Herat garrison.

IT is stated that four officers in the Punjab Irrigation Branch of the Public Works will, shortly proceed to Egypt to superintend irrigation there. Major Western, R. E., on £1,500 per annum, and Messrs. Reid, Dempster and Cotton, on £1,000 each, are the officers chosen.

THE Government of India has accepted the proposal of the Nepal Durbar regarding recruits for the new Goorkha regiments. Practically all restrictions against enlistment are removed, and there should therefore be no difficulty in getting the 5,600 men required, viz., 4,000 men for five new regiments and 1,600 to fill existing vacancies.

IT is stated that the principal points in the arrangement with the Nepal Durbar are that the Minister undertakes to issue a proclamation announcing that any Goorkha is at liberty to take military service under the British Government on condition of previously making the local Nepalese authorities acquainted with his intention. Copies of the proclamation are to be given to our recruiting agents working from this side of the frontier. Pensioners who have returned to their homes from our Goorkha regiments are to be allowed to collect recruits, the Durbar also exerting itself to get men. The Residency Surgeon will certify to the physical fitness of the recruits, who will be drilled by the Residency guard at Khatmandu and sent to India when the healthy season enables them to pass through the Terai. The Durbar is willing to arrange for the drilling of troops on the Khatmandu parade-ground by the Nepalese soldiers who served under the British flag. The British Government on their part undertake to give breech-loading rifles to Nepal in return for recruits.

THE Bhil dacoit Tantia is again at his old work. According to the *Nagpur News*, he has just shown himself in the Ellichpur district, Berar, his arrival being promptly marked by three or four dacoities.

THE Amir's officials at Kandahar are exerting themselves to collect carriage for conducting the heavy guns presented by us from Chaman to Herat; these batteries are now being sent up the Bolan.

THE Government of India has sanctioned an estimate, amounting to Rs. 4,51,145, for a projected tidal canal from Ganjam to Gopalpore, and has directed that an application be made for a definite grant from Protective Funds in aid of the construction of this work, as soon as circumstances will permit of its being commenced economically, and without interference with the labour required for neighbouring works now in progress.

THE Bombay Government cannot be accused of undue haste in publishing its Resolutions. The Ahmednuggur horse and cattle show, for instance, was held in November, but it was only on Saturday that the Government Resolution on the subject was issued. The show appears to have been well attended; indeed, the crowd appears to have been on some occasions inconveniently large, and the Government remarks with satisfaction on this indication of the interest taken in the display. In most classes the entries were very numerous. Although the number of horses exhibited was somewhat less than that of the previous year, there was a marked improvement in the condition and quality of most of the animals. No fewer than 242 bullocks, all of which are said to have been in good condition, were shown. The number of buffaloes and cows exhibited was, however, small. The show of field and garden produce was also good. A few samples of mares were exhibited, but they were not good. The Resolution concludes by expressing the acknowledgments of Government to the judges and to the honorary secretary and the Municipal Secretary.

THE *Bombay Guardian* announces the death of the Rev. Charles Mountfort, of the Church Missionary Society, Nassick. Mr. Mountfort came to this country in 1880. Last year his wife was taken very ill, and for a long time lingered between life and death, and was finally taken to England, where she has been slowly recovering. Mr. Mountfort accompanied her home, and, as soon as he felt that he could leave her, returned to this country. He was at Anjaneri during part of the hot season, and went to Nassick a few weeks ago, but not being very well came on to Bombay. He is believed to have had typhoid fever. He passed away rather suddenly early on Sunday morning. He was much esteemed by all who knew him, Europeans and natives, and his loss will be much felt. He had a good command of the Marathi language.

THERE seems to be some difficulty in carrying out the provisions of the Vaccination Act among the crews of vessels in the port of Calcutta, especially amongst the lascar crews of the British India Steam Navigation Company. According to the provisions of the Act, fifteen days' notice is required before the compulsory clauses can be brought into peration, and it appears that, before that period elapses, many vessels leave the port whilst the crews of others either go on leave or ship in different vessels. In some cases, too, the commanders of the vessels do not render any assistance to the medical authorities in encouraging vaccination amongst their men. As the question is one of some importance, the Sanitary Commissioner has been directed to consider the subject in consultation with the Health Officer of the Port, and to submit his recommendations for the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor.

THE promoters of marriage with a deceased wife's sister are said to be in high glee just now, as they believe that the cause which they have so much at heart will be greatly strengthened by the "revised version" of the Old Testament. The famous passage in the Pentateuch, as now translated, declares that a man is not to take his wife's sister to be a rival to her in her lifetime. It is asserted that some of the translators were in favour of using, not the word rival, but fellow-wife, so as to make the passage a distinct condemnation of polygamous marriage with two sisters. But, in any case, in the view of the supporters of a change in the law, it can no longer be contended that Scripture forbids marriage with a deceased wife's sister, the prohibition being purely confined to the lifetime of the wife.

THE Report submitted by the Committee which, under the presidentship of Sir Rivers Thompson, met in Calcutta in May last to examine into the port and river defences of the metropolis is likely to bear important practical results. For obvious reasons the details of this Report will probably not be disclosed, but it is understood that it has been decided to build a strong fort at Fulta for defensive and defensive purposes. If the work is begun at once it is anticipated that it will be completed by the end of this year or the beginning of next.

IN the districts of the Burdwan Division where food and water have been scarce during the hot weather months the recent rainfall has already produced good results. Water is now fairly plentiful, and agricultural employment can again be obtained by the people. In some places, from last year's bad harvest, the indigent require assistance, and such relief works as are necessary have been successfully organised by the Government, but nothing like famine need be apprehended, even where the distress has been most marked, if the rainfall for the present season is up to the average.

THE *Pioneer* understands that the saving effected by the policy of economy necessitated by war preparations will be on the Capital and Revenue expenditure, under all heads, Imperial and Provincial, something short of two millions. This will be absorbed by the extra railways on the frontier, and as the saving is mainly in Capital and Provincial expenditure, it will have comparatively little influence on the Imperial budget.

THE *Pioneer* writes:—The selection of Lord Randolph Churchill for the Indian Secretaryship of State is an ill beginning for the new Government. No wonder that it should have been immediately met with protest and dissatisfaction at home; and in this country, where the choice means so much more, the feeling will not be less strong. A headstrong boisterous politician may be exceedingly useful to his party in Opposition, he may have his uses even in office, but he would seem to be the last man assuredly for the India House, whose relations with the Government of this country, always requiring tact and forbearance and mutual confidence, will be of particular delicacy now when the Ministry and the Viceroy are of different faiths. Better the indifference of Lord Hartington, or the emptiness of Lord Kimberley, one is inclined to think at first, than a man who was capable of the notorious letter to Lord Granville. It is true that his admirers tell us that Lord Randolph Churchill is a very clever man, that he flares up by design, and that his passion is premeditated; and if he has been playing the part of Harry Prince of Wales it is quite possible, now that he has come into his inheritance, that he will prove himself equal to the new rôle too, and settle down into a model Secretary of State. One may hope this, but it would be more comfortable if we had some better assurance of it; and looking to the extreme importance of perfect accord just now between the Government of India and the Secretary of State, and the misfortune that it would be to India and England alike if Lord Dufferin were by any chance to be driven to follow his party into retirement, it will generally be felt that Lord Salisbury in filling this post has committed a rashness only second to that which he displayed in entering office.

A TELEGRAM from London to the Allahabad paper says that the appointment of Lord Randolph Churchill to be Secretary of State for India has provoked the most unfavourable comments at home. The press, moreover, censures Lord Salisbury for taking Lord Randolph Churchill's advice at all in the formation of his Cabinet.

THE powers given to General de Courcy, the new French Commander-in-Chief in the East, are of the widest kind, civil as well as military. He is the Resident-General of France in Annam, and the civil and military Governor of Tongking. For the present his functions in the latter capacity will absorb all his attention. The disorganisation of the civil and military administrations in Annam and Tongking, as well as the necessity of having both under one head at present, have, it is said, been the grounds of the appointment of a general of high rank. The step is said to have nothing to do with any contemplated demands by France on China in the pending negotiations at Tientsin.

THE Czar is doing his best to keep his army, and particularly his officers, in good humour. The "gallant officer" whose warlike operations determined our representative's recall, is receiving extraordinary marks of his imperial master's gratitude. Never before, says the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News*, has a Russian general been so favoured as General Komaroff. He was promised, it appears, 5,000 roubles a year for ten years. That was handsome; but the prudent general can interpret an imperial promise to his own advantage almost as well as a "sacred covenant," and accordingly suggested that he should like the money down in a lump. The Czar smiled at his servant's application to his own affairs of the principles he had learned in the service of his country, and complacently sent Komaroff double the capital sum demanded. A like grant of 100,000 roubles has been added by imperial order to the year's Budget to assist regimental clubs, and a decree has conferred on all officers of both services the privilege of travelling on all the railways on their private business at very reduced rates. Much of the stock of these lines is held by Englishmen and other foreigners; so that this last piece of imperial munificence is to a great extent vicarious.

REPORTS from Tiflis state that the Russian authorities in Turkestan have had to cope with serious troubles on account of the unwillingness of the population to pay war taxes. At Tashkend, where there are over 12,000 Russian colonists, the attempt to collect a new duty on arms and horses was resented first by the native population and then by the colonists, who represented that, having lately been called upon to offer voluntary contributions towards the creation of a Russian privateer fleet, they considered they had done enough. At Samarcand also there have been riots owing to the recent requisitions of horses and cattle; but here the Russian colonists, numbering only 2,000, had to side with the authorities, because of the threatening attitude taken up by the native population in the valley of Zarafshan, who during several days kept the colonists in fear of their lives.

THE following "nouvelle locale" is taken from the *Echo de Perse*, a small French newspaper published twice a month at Teheran. "His Imperial Majesty the Shah-in-Shah, wishing to recompense the distinguished services which Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, Director-General of the English Telegraphs in Persia, has not ceased to render to our country during the very many years he has lived among us, has caused to be presented to him a magnificent sword of honour, as a mark of his high good-will and Imperial satisfaction. Lieutenant-Colonel Smith has had the honour to express his thanks to His Majesty as a private audience." The officer thus distinguished (says the Allahabad paper) is Lieutenant-Colonel Murdoch-Smith of the Royal Engineers, who has recently left Persia after more than 22 years' service in that country, on being appointed Director of the Science and Art Museum in Edinburgh, in succession to the late Professor Archer. When Colonel Patrick Stewart settled the terms of the construction and working of the Anglo-Persian Telegraph in 1863, his assistant, Major Champain, was appointed to superintendent it, and took with him two Engineer officers from India, Lieutenants St. John and Pierson, and one from England, Lieutenant Murdoch-Smith. On Major Champain succeeding to Colonel Stewart's post after the lamented death of the latter, Murdoch-Smith, the senior of the three subalterns, took his place at Teheran as Director of the Persian Telegraph, which appointment he has therefore held for over 20 years. The perfect accord which has always existed between the Persian Government, the people, and the English telegraph employés, and which has contributed more than anything else to the complete success of what seemed at first a very doubtful experiment, is largely due to the personal influence of Colonel Smith at Teheran, and his departure will leave a blank in the limited society of that not very lively capital. He is succeeded as Director by Captain Wells, R. E., his assistant.

MILITARY NEWS.

WE regret to learn from Lucknow that Lieutenant-Colonel T. D. Madden, Second in Command of the 12th or Khelat-i-Ghiltzie Regiment, committed suicide at that station on Friday last by shooting himself through the head with a revolver, while in a state of temporary insanity. The late officer had rather a distinguished military career, as the record of his services shows that he served in the Indian Mutiny; was present at the actions at Cawnpore in November and December, 1857; at the siege and capture of Lucknow, and the subsequent operations in Oudh and Trans-Gogra. He was also present in the Akha Expedition of 1883-84.

POONA GYMKHANA RACES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNE 21.

A VERY pleasant little meeting was held at Kirkee on Saturday, the racing being exceptionally good. His Excellency the Governor was present, and quite a number of people, both from Kirkee and Poona, turned out to witness the sport. The first race on the card "The Revival Stakes"—was not contested, there only being two entries, both from the same stable. The second race—"The Grand Pair's Royal Hurdle Race"—brought out a field of six to face the starter; Mr. Beatty's The Boy did not run, but his place was filled by Mr. Donaldson's Vixen, carrying 12st. 3lbs. The race was won rather easily by Captain Keene's Promotion, Mr. Minnchin's Rob Roy being second, and Mr. Bolo's Firefly third. Three figured on the card for the "Bellows-to-mend Stakes," but Mr. Whitehouse entered Gaylass just before the start, the result being a grand race between the new-comer and Mr. Brownrigg's Norman, the former winning by a neck. Three ponies were scratched for the "Look Slippy Stakes," and Mr. Tisdall's Bulbul was a post entry. Captain Saw on Rose Scott pulled off a close race from Captain Hamilton's Honeymoon by a bare head. Mr. Tisdall's Bulbul was third. "The Baby's Cup," for which four started, was won by Mr. Bradley's Hector, Captain Saw up, Mr. Dauffer's Benjamin being second. This terminated a capital day's racing, which everybody seemed thoroughly to enjoy. At one part of the afternoon it seemed as though the long expected monsoon was about to burst over our devoted heads; but the rain held off, fortunately for all concerned. A band belonging to one of the native regiments played a selection of music during the afternoon.

THE HYDERABAD LIBEL CASE.

AT the High Court on Saturday before the Chief Justice (Sir Charles Sargent) and Justices Bayley and Scott, the petition presented by William Edwards, *alias* William Durston Edwards, and Frederick C. Verner, of the *Hyderabad Telegraph*, the accused in the prosecution for libel instituted by Major Neville, came on for argument. Mr. Macpherson with Mr. Anderson appeared for the petitioners, and Mr. Inverarity with Mr. Vicajee for the prosecutor.

Mr. Macpherson said he now appeared to present the petition and to argue the question of the court's jurisdiction as well as whether his clients were entitled, supposing the High Court had jurisdiction, to the privilege of being tried by jury. He might state, for the information of Justices Bayley and Scott, that the matter was mentioned on Wednesday to the Chief Justice, who then thought it unadvisable to grant a rule nisi with an interim order until the question of jurisdiction had been discussed on both sides. The petitioners were European British subjects, and had been respectively charged before the Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad as the editor and publisher of an English newspaper called the *Hyderabad Telegraph*, in the territories of the Nizam, with having defamed the prosecutor, Major Nevill, Commandant of the troops of the Nizam, in an article contained in the issue of the *Telegraph* on the 8th May, and published and sold in Secunderabad. For the purposes of the discussion it was quite immaterial to refer to that article further, and the magistrate at Secunderabad had granted an adjournment until the 25th inst. to enable the present application to be made. One of the grounds for the application was under section 526 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which directed that when a fair and impartial inquiry or trial could not be held in any subordinate criminal court, the High Court might order the case on appeal to be transferred to and tried before itself. There was another ground on which he applied, the statutory sanction to which was to be found in Act. III. of 1884, popularly known as the Ilbert Act, and which was an amendment of Act III. of 1882. Section 11 of Act III. ran thus: "In Section 526 after Clause D the following shall be inserted: 'That such an order is expedient for the ends of justice.'" The application was therefore two-fold, first that an impartial trial was not likely in Secunderabad, and that the transfer was expedient for the ends of justice. Obviously the question which arose on the very threshold was, Is this court of the Magistrate at Secunderabad a court subordinate to the High Court within the meaning of section 526? That was really the main point they had to discuss. Mr. Macpherson pointed out that he drew the distinction between Captain Thornton's court and the court of the Cantonment Magistrate because it was not as Cantonment Magistrate that Captain Thornton was trying the petitioners. Captain Thornton was appointed by the Government of India by notification, and there appeared from what occurred in the court below to have been rather an impression on the magistrate's mind that he was outside the Ilbert Bill, and had some sort of independent jurisdiction because of the notification extending the British Magistrate's Act to Secunderabad. As Cantonment Magistrate Captain Thornton would, of course, have no jurisdiction at all over European British subjects; he could only have that as a justice of the peace and as invested with magisterial powers under the Extradition Act.

The Chief Justice.—Still where is our authority?

Mr. Macpherson.—I say the authority is derived from the Extradition Act.

The Chief Justice.—But what is our authority over this court?

Mr. Macpherson.—You have no authority at all over the Cantonment Magistrate's Court.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—But we have authority over the European British subject.

The Chief Justice.—That is not the question.

Mr. Macpherson.—That assists the question and bears on it. You only have jurisdiction by virtue of having jurisdiction over the subject. Having the whole original and appellate jurisdiction over any European British subject, any court taking cognisance of a charge against a European British subject is *ad hoc* subordinate to the High Court. Reverting to the first point, Mr. Macpherson stated that by notification of the Governor-General, dated 4th January, 1884, the Cantonment Magistrate's Act of 1880 was extended to Secunderabad, and one of the clauses prescribed that the Cantonment Magistrate should exercise the powers of a district magistrate, as described in the Criminal Procedure Code, within the limits of the Cantonment of Secunderabad. Therefore they had Captain Thornton, a district magistrate and a justice of the peace, with the petitioners arraigned before him as European British subjects; and Mr. Macpherson contended that their lordships could do with regard to this court whatever they could also do with regard to the court of any justice of the peace and district magistrate within the Presidency of Bombay. Before passing to the second point, he would point out that the argument as to the court having the powers of section 526 was immensely strengthened by the Ilbert Act. That the Ilbert Act was part of the law applicable to this court was, he thought, certain from the mere statement of the Extradition Act that it was part of the criminal procedure law.

The Chief Justice.—There is no doubt about that.

Mr. Justice Scott asked why the learned Council referred to Act III. of 1884 as the Ilbert Act. Mr. Ilbert did not draft it, that was done by Mr. Whitley Stokes.

Mr. Macpherson.—I do not know that Mr. Ilbert has disowned it.

Mr. Justice Scott.—I do not think he is desirous of having his name associated with it.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—We have a Lord Campbell's Act.

Mr. Macpherson.—Well, I will call it the Amending Act, and that will not offend the susceptibilities of any one of your lordships

The Chief Justice.—I do not think Mr. Scott objects to the name of the Ilbert Act.

Mr. Justice Scott.—It really was not his Act.

Mr. Macpherson, continuing, said they were not yet in a position to argue the point whether under section 526 a fair and impartial inquiry could not be had at Secunderabad. Their lordships must send for the papers and hear the affidavits before dealing with the question.

The Chief Justice.—I do not understand how this question whether the case ought to be tried by a jury can be brought before this court under section 526.

Mr. Macpherson.—We come and say that we cannot get a fair and impartial trial.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—Will you be content with a jury up there?

Mr. Macpherson.—Certainly not; and the magistrate has declined to give us a jury.

The Chief Justice.—Assuming that we do not grant you a transfer, how are you going to raise the question as to how the magistrate shall try the case? If he proposes to try it contrary to law, how are you going to prevent him?

Mr. Macpherson.—I do not know that your lordship has power to prevent him, and, as at present advised, I think we should probably go to the Governor-General.

The Chief Justice.—I take it that is your only chance, though I believe the Resident has great power. He certainly had over Colonel Dobbs.

Mr. Macpherson.—I do not anticipate that the magistrate will refuse to give us a jury, supposing that your lordships refuse to try the case, but him that the Ilbert Act applies.

Mr Anderson added that it did not appear that they need come under the Criminal Procedure Code at all for the court to have jurisdiction to entertain the application for a transfer. It might come under section 29 of the Letters Patent.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—There may be another string to your bow. By an older statute, 37 George III., chap. 142, cited by me in Morton's case, European British subjects committing offences in native States are made liable to the High Court.

The Chief Justice.—It is not quite the same question.

Mr. Inverarity observed that his learned friend would first to repudiate all connection with the Cantonment Magistrate's Court in his argument, yet the court was so mentioned in the heading of the petition as well as in the prayer. The case, too, was taken before that court, not because the accused were residing in the Hyderabad dominions, but because they had published the defamatory matter complained of within the limits of the Secunderabad cantonment. His first point was that the High Court had no jurisdiction over the Cantonment Magistrate's Court under the Letters Patent. Mr. Inverarity contended that only the original and appellate jurisdiction had been transferred, not the referential nor the special section which gave the court power to transfer cases. Clauses 22 to 30 of the Letters Patent gave the court original criminal jurisdiction and extraordinary criminal jurisdiction, but drew a distinction between a court of appeal and a court of reference and revision. More important still, the court of reference and revision did not give the right of transfer, which was a special power. Again, the High Court had not even jurisdiction over a British subject committing an offence in a native State, unless he was a Christian. If Mr. Bradlaugh came to India and committed an offence in a native State, although he was a European British subject the court would have no power to try him.

The Chief Justice.—Let us hope Mr. Bradlaugh will not come here and raise that question. (Laughter.)

Mr. Inverarity.—Yet it is an important distinction. There is no statement in the present petition that the accused are Christians. If they are it ought to be added.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—I had the words "being a Christian" inserted in Morton's case.

Mr. Inverarity (to Mr. Macpherson).—I presume your clients are Christians. I do not wish to raise the point, but the petition ought to be amended accordingly, otherwise there is no pretence for a petition at all.

Mr. Macpherson said he was instructed that the petitioners were Christians.

Mr. Inverarity in the course of a long argument further submitted that the High Court had no power whatever to try the case, as this right had been expressly omitted by the Governor General in his notification, and it was only by notification that it might be done. If that was so, the court had no power to make any order, whether the magistrate happened to be right or wrong. He did not think his learned friend imputed any bad faith to Major Thornton.

At the close of the arguments, which had occupied the whole day, the Chief Justice remarked that he was quite agreed as to the advisability of transferring the case to Bombay, but whether that could legally be done was another thing. His lordship asked, if the court held that they had no power, whether counsel wished any opinion expressed on the other point as to the right to be tried by a jury.

Mr. Inverarity. The court will express no opinion, I hope.

The Chief Justice.—But the other side wish an opinion to be expressed.

Mr. Macpherson.—Most certainly, my lord.

The Chief Justice.—We must consider the point.

Mr. Inverarity mentioned with regard to the proceedings in the Cantonment Court that they would ask for the case to stand over meanwhile.

The Chief Justice.—I understand there is no immediate hurry.

Mr. Inverarity.—We shall be quite content if your lordships give judgment in a week or ten days. I may mention that Major Neville has arranged to go to England about the beginning of September.

The court then adjourned.

MEETING OF THE JAINS.

A VERY numerously attended meeting of the members of the Sirawak community of Bombay was held yesterday at the Jain temple at Paidhonee, for the purpose of adopting measures for the promotion of education in the community, for the establishment and administration of a general fund for affording relief to the helpless and succouring the distressed members of the community throughout India; for imparting religious instruction to Jains; and for opening a grand library for the dissemination of general knowledge in the community. On the motion of Mr. Virchund Dipchund, seconded by Mr. Panalal Poonumchund, Mr. Premchund Raychund, the president of the Jain Association of India, under whose auspices the meeting had been convened, was called to the chair. The notice convening the meeting was read by Mr. Virchund Raghowjee, honorary secretary of the Association. Preliminary to the proceedings of the meeting, a hymn composed for the occasion, was sung by Mr. Manekial Ghellabhoy, and at its conclusion drew the plaudits of the audience.

The chairman briefly explained the objects for which the meeting had been convened.

Mr. Tallakchund Maneckchund, in an address of much ingenuity and impressiveness, commended the objects of the meeting to the unanimous support of those present. He said gentlemen of the highest position in their community came forward and asked them to raise a fund not for their own good, but for the general welfare and amelioration of the condition of members of the community. The first object was to repair old and dilapidated temples, built hundreds of years ago at the cost of crores of rupees. Nowadays there were very few who would go to the expense of building a new temple; and it was therefore necessary not to stint a few hundred rupees for the preservation of those monuments of ancient art. It was absolutely necessary to spread education in their community. There was not a single Jain Civil Servant; and there were no Jains holding public positions of trust and responsibility. Had there been a general fund such as it was now proposed to raise, many Jains would have been seen occupying high positions. No doubt many members of their community were opulent tradesmen and influential merchants. It was well known that in 1863-64 Mr. Premchund Roychund, a member of their community, gave away some twenty or thirty lakhs of rupees for objects of public utility. Other members of the community also liberally contributed out of their plenty for the promotion of praiseworthy objects. But they did not at the time foresee the objects which would claim their support and patronage in after years. They did not foresee that their valuable ancient temples would be falling to ruins for want of a few hundred rupees to repair them; they did not foresee that their old books and records would be in fear of being destroyed for want of funds to preserve them; they did not foresee that they should lag far behind the members of other communities in education and general knowledge. The Jain population of India was estimated at twelve-and-a-half lakhs of persons; and if every one of them contributed only a rupee a year to the general fund, it would assume respectable proportions and enable them to ameliorate the condition of their co-religionists. In concluding, Mr. Tallakchund exhorted those present to imitate the praiseworthy example of the more advanced communities of the civilised world, and thus by their individual exertions help in promoting the welfare of the Jain community at large.

Addresses similar to the above were delivered with much earnestness by Messrs. Virchund Dipchund, Bhaichund Mackchund, Chattrasing Dhadda, Virchund Raghowjee, Nemchund Moolchund, Sokulchund Mahasookram, Nemchund Moolchund, and Vridhichund Poonumchund. At the close of the addresses, Mr. Tallakchund Maneckchund summed up in a few eloquent words the aim and object of the several speakers, and begged that every one who heard him would cheerfully come forward to promote the general welfare of their community by liberal subscriptions.

It was then proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. Bhaichund Maneckchund, and carried unanimously, that a fund called the Jain Panchayet Fund should be raised under the following heads:—1. For repairing old and dilapidated Jain temples throughout India. 2. For the dissemination of education in the Jain community. 3. For the maintenance and support of poor and helpless Jains. 4. For imparting religious instruction to Jains, and for the establishment of a grand Jain library. About a hundred gentlemen were appointed a general committee to carry out the objects of the above resolution. A smaller number out of the above were appointed the managing committee to administer the general fund.

Thanks were voted to the chairman; and the meeting broke up after a good round sum had been sub

&c. We have yet much to know regarding the losses. The Aden Coal Company estimate theirs at between £2,000 and £3,000, whilst the French Consul has lost £200 worth of private property; in fact every one more or less is a loser, the majority having lost heavily.

COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE IN INDIA.

THERE has been registered in London the Kondoli Tea Company, Limited, the stated object of which is to adopt and carry into effect an agreement, dated the 6th ultimo, and made between Peter Mackinnon, Duncan Mackinnon, William Mackinnon, Neil MacMichael, Thomas Melville Russell, William Peddie Alexander, James Maccallister Hall, and Thomas Henderson of the one part, and William Haworth, on behalf of the Company, on the other part, for the sale and purchase of several properties and tea plantations situated in the province of Assam, India, &c., &c. The capital is £100,000, divided into 5,000 shares of £20 each. The Liverpool Spice Company Limited, is projected for the purpose of purchasing the business of John Charles Johnson, a spice merchant of Liverpool, and all or any of the property; to undertake all the liabilities, and to carry on the business of a spice, seed, and rice broker, manufacturer, and miller of any spices, pepper, and other articles, &c., &c. The capital is £50,000 in £10 shares. The promoters are spice merchants, produce brokers, and manufacturers of Liverpool and Leeds, of whom J C. Johnson, J. Benison and R. A. Thomas are to be the first three directors, with not more than three other colleagues. The qualification is 20 shares, and the directors are to have £150 per annum, to be divided by them in such proportions as they may determine.

RIEL AND THE REBELS.

A CORRESPONDENT sends to the *Pall Mall Gazette* the following account of the antecedents of Louis Riel, who is now a prisoner in the hands of the Canadian Government:—

To understand Louis Riel's influence over the half-breeds, it is necessary to refer to his father's career. The son of a French Canadian by an Indian woman, Louis Riel's father was a half-breed in the strictest sense of the term. Commencing life as a clerk in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, he subsequently became a Roman Catholic missionary in the North-west, but forsook the Church for the chase, and joined a band of kindred spirits in hunting and trapping. This happened a few years before 1859, the date when the licence expired under which the Hudson's Bay Company enjoyed the monopoly of the fur trade of that vast region called the North-west Territory of Canada—a territory contributing two millions of square miles to the three and half millions which represent the total area of the Dominion.

RIEL'S FATHER.

At the head of some five hundred armed half-breeds Riel's father released from custody at Fort Garry certain persons there imprisoned by the Hudson's Bay Company for trading on their own account in furs, and, before the chartered monopoly of that company had expired, he successfully proclaimed free trade for those regions in furs. For this exploit the elder Riel was thenceforth regarded as the champion of the half-breeds, a distinction which does not appear to have brought much substantial advantage to him. He died, at any rate, a poor man after failing in some speculations, and a patron had to be found to send his son Louis, the present leader, to Montreal College. There Louis at least received enough instruction to pass among the half-breeds—or Metis, as they are called—of the North-west as an educated man. Enthusiasm, natural eloquence, considerable determination, and a sympathy with the half-breeds so profound as to be called monomania by some people, are among the distinguishing characteristics of the younger Riel, so that, apart from being the son of such a father, his personal qualities suffice to render him prominent among the Metis, and the leadership of their rebellion in 1870 naturally devolved upon him.

WHY RIEL REBELLED.

How that rising, known as the Red River rebellion, was suppressed by the mere news of the advance of the troops under Lord (then Colonel) Wolseley, who consequently had not to fire a shot, is well known. The cause of that rising is not so familiar, and as it casts light on the cause of the existing rising it may be usefully noticed in passing. Charles II. granted a charter to the Honourable Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay," with which Company Prince Rupert was connected. Some years before a similar charter was granted by the King of France to a French Company. Both the French and the English Companies claimed under their respective charters not only a monopoly of the trade in, but sovereignty over, the enormous tract of the American continent stretching from the United States on the south to the Arctic regions on the north, and having Canada and the Atlantic for its eastern and the Pacific for its western boundary. Both Indians and half-breeds have complained that inasmuch as the land did not belong to Charles II., who had consequently no right to give it to the Hudson's Bay Company, the latter had no right to sell it to the Canadian Government. To the Indian mind the idea of anybody claiming as his own a particular piece of land seemed as preposterous as claiming a particular piece of sky. That there might be plenty of furs the Company had discouraged the settlement of the country, and both Indians and half breeds saw in the transfer to Canada the beginning of a new era in which the agricultural settler would take the place of the hunter, whose occupation would thus be gone; so the new order of things was by no means welcome to either Indians or half-breeds. In the neighbourhood of Fort Garry, on the Red River, where Winnipeg, the Capital of Manitoba, now stands, a colony of some 15,000 persons, chiefly consisting of half-breeds, Scotch and French, who had been servants of the Company, had sprung up. This settlement was ruled by a Governor appointed by the Hudson's Bay Company assisted by a Council partly nominated by the Company and partly elected by the inhabitants. But neither this Council nor the inhabitants themselves were consulted about the transfer, and before it had actually been completed a Governor appointed by Canada appeared on the scene, heralded by irritating proclamations; and the half-breeds under Riel, regarding his advent as an invasion, promptly sent the Dominion official across the United States frontier. The aggressive conduct of the Governor from the Dominion and the officers under him aroused among the French half-breeds of the North-west intense hatred of Canadian rule. This feeling, which a sort of Marseillaise has helped to keep alive, is not to be over-looked in accounting for existing troubles.

CONCESSIONS TO THE REBELS.

Although Riel had local sympathy, not confined to the French half-breeds, with him in expelling the Canadian Governor during the Red River rebellion of 1870, the subsequent blundering of Fort Garry and the murder of a Canadian named Scott, whom he took prisoner, were by no means similarly approved of. After the transfer of the Territory a province called Manitoba was formed out of its eastern part, and provided with a local Parliament. Alberta, Athabasca, Saskatchewan, and Assiniboines were the names given to districts about 100,000 square miles each formed out of the rest of the North-west Territory, which was furnished with a Council, presided over by a Governor appointed by Canada. This Council was composed of six members nominated by the Government and one member elected by each district of not less than 1,0 0 square miles in which were not less than 1,000 voters, so that the representative character of the Council would increase with the population till a total of twenty-one members was reached, when the Council would obtain the same legislative functions as the Parliaments of the provinces of Canada. An Act of Parliament was passed by Canada granting 240 acres of land in Manitoba to each half-breed born in that new province previous to 1870. These concessions of representative government and grants of land the half-breeds attributed rather to Riel and the Red River rebellion than to the good-will of Canada. When the Government banished him and offered a reward for his capture, they were answered by his election to the Dominion Parliament, the roll of which he duly signed at Ottawa, travelling from Montana for that purpose. Yet the Government did not venture to arrest so popular a man, neither was anybody courageous enough to earn the 5,000 dollars offered for his capture by arresting him for them. It is even said that the Government deemed it necessary to pay Riel to keep quiet in the United States, to which he returned after this visit to Ottowa. He was, at any rate, granted an amnesty shortly after, but nevertheless remained in Montana.

THE CAUSE OF THE RECENT RISING.

Last year, when a deputation of Canadian half-breeds marched hundreds of miles from the scene of the recent fighting to invite him to return and take up their grievances, the substance of which may be briefly stated as follows:—Outside Manitoba there are prosperous settlements of French half-breeds on the Saskatchewan river, some of which have existed since 1862. To these half-breeds, no such grant as that conferred on their brethren in Manitoba had been made, although the justice and expediency of making it had for fourteen years, by deputations and other constitutional means, been pressed on the attention of successive Governments of Canada, which had done nothing but make promises. Another grievance of these half-breeds was that they had asked for, and could not get, patents confirming them in the possesion of the land they had been cultivating for years, their tenure of which was threatened by the system of survey adopted by the Dominion Government. That system was simplicity itself, consisting as it did of dividing the land into square blocks; but it had the disadvantage of cutting up the holdings referred to, which, according to the old French custom of those regions, had each a narrow water frontage on the river, and extended back in the form of a long parallelogram. Despairing of justice from Canada, the half-breeds were ripe for revolt when Riel returned, and began holding meetings among them. Some of these meetings were attended by white settlers who are not satisfied with the North-west Council as at present constituted, the majority of its members being, they consider, under Government influence.

At a meeting of half-breeds last September a bill of rights was adopted, asking not only for the grants and patents referred to, but for the division into provinces of the North-west Territory—which means that there ought to be members in the Dominion Parliament for those divisions. The bill of rights made other requests, for the establishment of schools, hospitals, and similar institutions, grants of seed and implements for poorer half-breeds, the reservation of lands for half-breeds' children, and last, but by no means least, a better provision for the Indians. This last request was well calculated to enlist the sympathy of the Indians, many of whom are described as in a state bordering on starvation, owing to the disappearance of the game. The half-breeds' requests for land patents and the same grants as those made to their brethren in Manitoba appear to have met with general and influential approval throughout Canada. But it was not till six months later, when the rebellion had actually broken out, that a Commission was appointed to deal with these demands so generally approved of. Meanwhile, Riel had plenty of time to stir up the Indians to rise, and they, too, having grievances, he succeeded in doing so to some extent, particularly among the tribe called the Crees, to which the mothers of the French half-breeds chiefly belonged.

A BILL OF RIGHTS.

Since Riel's surrender it has been asserted that he was rather the figure-head than the leader of the rebellion. It is certain that in the midst of the rebellion the white settlers of the Alberta district showed that the Indians and half-breeds are not the only discontented persons in the North-west Territory, for these Alberta settlers adopted a bill of rights complaining that they cannot get patents for the soil they are cultivating; that certain lands are withheld from settlement; and that holders of small ranches have to pay a heavy tax on stock imported for breeding, while holders of large ranches may import any stock duty free. A bill of rights further impresses upon the Government that the only way out of the rebellion is to make the same grants to the half breeds in the North-west Territory as to those in Manitoba. After expressing regret that the Dominion Parliament has rejected a measure providing for the representation in it of the North-west Territory, and expressing the opinion that nothing short of such representation will satisfy the inhabitants, the Alberta bill of rights significantly adds: "Taxation without representation has in times past caused rebellion on this continent, and the most eminent statesmen of modern days justify such a course." The vast majority of the inhabitants of the North-west Territory are Indians living in tribes, who do not fulfil the conditions on which Canada has hitherto allowed Indians to vote. Some Canadians think that till these Indians are enfranchised they will never be treated as they should be. A bill before the Dominion Parliament at present proposes to give "tribal Indians" the franchise, and has caused great agitation in Canada. The question of representation for the North-west Territory in the Dominion Parliament thus appears more difficult than at first sight, hard as it is that such an extensive territory should not be represented there. The claims of the half-breeds for grants and patents constitute a much simpler question. The Government's defence for the delay in dealing with these is that some of the claimants participated in the Manitoba grant, and it required time to ascertain which claims were good and which were bad. Unfortunately for this defence the Government did not appoint the Commission to begin the investigation of the claims till the rebellion was a week old, although the Government, by despatching an additional force of police to the Saskatchewan district last year, recognized that disturbance was brewing. But previous Governments are to blame as well as the present Government of Canada for delaying the settlement of these claims. Government officials in the North-west Territory are accused of breaches of faith, of arrogance, and of squatting in hand in the choicest lots of settlers, and are more complained of by whites, half-breeds, and Indians than any particular Government.

REMINISCENCES OF VICTOR HUGO.

In one sense the death of Victor Hugo was like a stormy sunset. His faith and fortitude were unshaken, and the mind, unless in fits of delirium, retained its vigour. His sweetness of disposition was also unsoured, and his last look and words, "Adieu, Jeanne," showed that his heart (in the figurative sense) remained strong and warm to the last. All the storm proceeded from the fight between his physical organism and death. A less powerfully constituted man could not have resisted for so long a time the dissolving forces that were at work. He has always lived a life of labour. His work from the time he was adolescent, had been afflicted as few persons in real life are; disappointed, long menaced with ruin, and never enjoyed fullythe loving companionship of the one woman who could understand and worship alone in the world. As he said himself in 1872, he had wept a great deal, but was still erect, and but a few of his many friends remained to him. He had strong family affections, which were thus concentrated in two cradles, three of his children having died and the fourth being in a madhouse, and he feared because he had too long delayed an amnesty which his heart prompted him to grant soon after he had broken with her. These troubles did not undermine his vitality. Until a short time before his death he appeared hale and hearty, and was only warned by deafness and an uncomfortable feeling new and obscure in cardiac action that the end was approaching. The latter was caused, as it was last week ascertained, by the invasion of the Cheyne-Stokes malady, which was probably due to the humidity of the house in which he also resided. He went there for several reasons. His old friends and disciples M.M. Paul Meurice and Vacquerie had bought for themselves villas on the Plaine de Courcelles, and urged their master to purchase one for himself. At the Rue Clichy he was also on a high floor, to ascend to which was fatiguing to his companion, Madame Drouet, who perhaps exaggerated the inconvenience of the three flights of stairs to get the poet out of the way of the reach of indiscreet admirers and bores, some of whom wanted to acquire importance by sticking on to him. The mob of lion-hunters who poured nearly every evening into his salon, and the old king up until one in the morning, over excited him, and used up his strength.

As he could not live without his grandchildren, and wished their mother and stepfather, M. Lockroy, to remain under the same roof, while having a totally separate establishment, it was hard to find a house that would suit him. The one in the Avenue d'Eylau was one of twin villas, both of which were to let. As they stood on high ground, dry weather, the capacity of the walls to suck up damp was not noticed; and as they were at the foot of a slope there was nearly always water under the foundations. Victor Hugo's passion for sumptuous wall-hangings, carpets, and curtains rendered the villa that he appropriated for himself more unhealthy. All the mural draperies, floor and ceiling cloths, retained damp. As there was a greenhouse behind the sitting-room, and as a good flow of air could not come in through the padded and curtained doors, the ventilation was very incomplete. In the height of summer fires were necessary to keep the ground floor apartments from feeling like a vault. Mdme. Drouet, who was in good health in the Rue de Clichy, where she had the floor below Victor Hugo's, and Mdme. Lockaroy the one above, soon began to suffer from the atmosphere of the house, and at last was obliged to send to those around her that she was being treated for internal cancer. She never appeared in the official character of head of Victor Hugo's house until she went to the Avenue d'Eylau, and occupied the first floor rooms looking on the street, from a window in one of which he watched on his eightieth birthday Paris filing past his house. He sat with his child at each side, Mdme. and M. Lockroy standing behind him. Mdme. Drouet's white head was seen above the shoulder of George's peeping from behind a curtain. She openly at the Avenue d'Eylau gave orders to the servants, verbal invitations to dinner, and sat opposite Mdme. Lockroy at table. Victor Hugo's place was at the end near the fireplace, and the children's at the one next the door. Mdme. Drouet had her own furniture, which went to her relations on other death. She was Victor Hugo's literary secretary thirty years, and copied with her own hand all the manuscripts of his works as he wrote them. This was done by her to guard against the danger of the originals being lost, or mangled by printers. He very seldom rewrote. But the erasures, interlineations, and marginal additions were numerous and involved, and if she had not taken the trouble she did the corrections of proofs must have been so numerous as to cause much heavier printing bills than were run up.

Victor Hugo's manuscripts will be most interesting as showing how he worked. He wrote *tout d'un jet*, but most carefully looked over each composition when he had thrown the thoughts that were on the point of his pen on paper. The goose quill was the channel through which they flowed. Being a mechanic by nature, as well as an artist and poet, he made and mended his pens. The nib was broad and the slit long. He wrote a big hand and went ahead in writing. The tails and curls of the d'sand the crosses of the t's showed impetuosity, or perhaps rather "go." What he effaced was so covered with ink, applied in a horizontal direction, that nobody will ever be able to make it out. The spaces between the lines and margins were very wide. When he wanted to get a subject well into his mind's eye he drew it sometimes with great finish of detail on the margin. Victor Hugo will be revealed in an astonishing way in his MSS., of which Mdme. Drouet was the custodian. I am indebted to her for a glimpse at some of them. There is something reminding one of Dore's illustrations of the "Contes Drolatiques," and of Albert Durer's orfevererie in many of them. Victor Hugo was, he used to say, on his father's side of German origin, and celtic on his mother's. He took Gothic feeling from the one, and woman sensibility from the other. Hugo is a very German name. The true history of the poet's descent is this: If he had noble ancestors they were very remote, it being now established that his grandfather was a carpenter at Nancy, and the son of a carpenter; that all his relations and connections practised handicrafts, and that the family emigrated to Lorraine, not to become French, when Louis Quatorze seized upon the Frenche Comté. It is to the honour of France that the sons of the last carpenter of the line were enthusiastic Frenchmen. There were seven of them and a whole lot of daughters. Every one of the former enlisted: one in 1788 and the others in the Revolution. Five were killed in battle; the name of one—General Joseph Leopold Hugo—is on the Arch of Triumph, for his obstinate and successful defence of Thionville, which he held against the repeated attacks of the Allies for nearly two years. The other died a major. General Hugo was a man of literary and conversational talent, and a Bonapartist in the old semi-Republican sense.

Victor Hugo occupied the room looking on the garden in which he died. The window of his chamber is framed with ivy, and opens on an ivy clad balcony. A vast old fashioned four-post bed, with a flat, short drapery of antique brocade round the roof, stands in an alcove. The poet's corpse lies on it. A dressing-room is at the head, and a small closet used as a wardrobe at the foot. The desk is massive, and made with sluices, on which precious books are placed. One of them is the volume of the "Contemplations," paid for by public subscription when Victor Hugo was in exile, and presented to Mdme. Victor Hugo. The vignettes and other illustrated portion of the work were done by the artists who had known, admired, and loved her husband. Between every second page there was a blank sheet, upon which a literary celebrity wrote a thought, good wish, or sentiment. M cheiet led off; Louis Blanc, Jules Janin, Theophile Gautier, Dumaspere, and other celebrities of the time filled blank pages. Lamartine shines by his absence. He was always jealous of Victor Hugo, and queruously attacked "Les Miserables" soon after that strange chef d'œuvre was published. There is also a tall desk in Victor Hugo's bedroom. It was the one that he most used. He was up every morning at six, when he washed in cold water, and then took a cup of black coffee and a raw egg. This refection kept up strength and did not draw blood from the brain, as must a less easily digested one. If ideas did not come rapidly he would wander in the shadow of the trees all day open, winter and summer, south inspiration by gazing thence, returned to the desk, sketched, and then wrote. If his "ego" slacked, he walked about, and said out and drew out, at eleven he breakfasted. His Pegasus, he used to say, was the knifeboard (imperial) of an omnibus, and he generally mounted it early in the afternoon. If he had nothing particular to do he did not get down till he had been to the terminus and back again. The objective faculties were not more active in these rides than the subjective. He used to observe, reflect, and dream simultaneously. Once a week he went to St. Maude to see his daughter Adele, taking the Muette-Belville omnibus, with a correspondence to Vincennes, and every Christmas he sent 500f. to the conductors of these lines. His pockets were stuffed with bonbons and little articles of finery which it gave Adele pleasure to receive. Her madness was gentle and childish. She knew Victor Hugo, but did not understand why he did not take her to live with him. He placed her under the guardianship of his and her old friend Vacquerie, and made no attempt to evade the law, in virtue of which she comes into a fortune of £120,000 and half the income that may be derived from the copyright of Victor Hugo's works.

Victor Hugo was also fond of walking about Paris and revisiting sites familiar toghim long ago. The changes operated by Haussmann gave him a painful shock on his return from exile. He was also fond of standing on the Pont des Arts and looking before him east or west or down into the water. In the winter of 1879 80 a friend saw him leaning on the parapet gazing at skaters. The thermometer was as low as in Russia. "Master," said the friend, "is it not imprudent for you to expose yourself to this cutting blast?" Victor Hugo said he had not felt it, so absorbed was he in the scene below his eyes, on which a winter sunset was casting a pink glow. But he was so used to exposure to cold that he did not apprehend evil effects. "Although you wear no great coat?" "Nor flannel either," answered the poet. "Pas possible." "See for yourself." Suiting the action to the word the hardy old poet opened his shirt breast, between which and his chest there was nothing. On the day on which M. de Lesseps received at the Academy he was not less imprudent. It was very cold. In the courtyard Victor Hugo stood for perhaps more than ten minutes, after leaving a close atmosphere, with his head uncovered, while ladies were running up to speak to him. Other aged Academicians wore skull caps. The fatigue he endured that day knocked him up more than he would confess. The dinner to M. de Lesseps and his children was the last nail in his coffin. Victor Hugo boasted that he never got in a rage except when provoked by *betise* or triumphant iniquity. The cause of the meritorious vanquished was not half so dear to Cato as to him, and he detested with a grandiose detestation unworthy victors. He never hesitated to obey the promptings of the "inner light"—or, to speak as the Greeks, his demon—and his obedience to them brought him in the long run glory, honour, praise, and moral power, as well as at large fortune.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

MR. STANLEY AND THE MISSIONARIES.

A CROWDED audience, consisting chiefly of representatives of Christian missions, was present at Cannon-street Hotel on Thursday morning, the occasion being the presentation, at a public breakfast, by the Baptist Missionary Society, of an address to Mr. H. M. Stanley, the celebrated African explorer. The chair was occupied by Mr. Joseph Tritton, treasurer of the Baptist Missionary Society, who, in a brief address, offered to Mr. Stanley, in the name of commerce, philanthropy, and the universal church, acknowledgments of the new and great benefits which he had conferred, not only for trade, but towards the regeneration of Africa. Devoutly, he said, they desired prosperity and peace to the new Free State of the Congo, and to the generous Belgian monarch with whom it was so closely identified—The Rev. J. Comber, of the Congo Mission, paid a warm personal tribute to Mr. Stanley's efforts, and pointed out how he had not only opened up the way, but had seconded the efforts of the missionaries, and had co-operated with them to the best of his ability.—The address, beautifully illuminated, framed, and cased, was then handed to Mr. Stanley. The address set forth, among other things, Mr. Stanley had shown the nations of Europe by his energy, courage, and enterprise, how a vast free equatorial State could be projected and realised. With regard to Christian missions to the dark continent, it was well-known and gratefully recognised that the comparatively recent impetus given to missionary work in Central Africa owed its origin in great measure to him. It was his earnest and urgent call to the Christian Church, after his visit to Uganda in 1875, that led to the bold and splendid achievement of the Church Missionary Society in establishing their mission on the northern shore of the Victoria Nyanza. The success of that and other similar efforts in Central Africa had sought with much respect and deference his advice in carrying out their missionary projects—advice which had always been cordially and freely given. It was in regard to his work on the Congo River, however, that the Baptist Missionary Society felt its own particular deep obligations. Owing to the jealously guarded trade interests, their efforts to push the mission into the interior were viewed with suspicion and strenuously opposed by the natives and the missionaries of the society were forced to have recourse to the route he was opening up from Vivi to Stanley Pool. Was it not for his powerful aid, with his strong but peaceful force at Stanley Pool, it was very doubtful whether the missionaries of the society would have been able to establish their station upon its banks, or to launch their steamer upon its waters. In fact the society desired gratefully to recognise, shewing as it did how much it owed to his work. Then, again, the constant and ready aid he had given to its missionaries, and to those who counselled, and especially the kind and successful efforts on his part to secure to the society suitable and permanent Free State, and respectfully congratulated him on the success he had already achieved in securing sites for its stations on the ground of the association, and under its protection, at Leopoldville, Ngombe, Lukolela, and elsewhere, called for its warmest gratitude. The society regarded with unmixed satisfaction the consummation of his great work on the Congo in the establishment of the Congo efforts. In conclusion the society desired for him long years, increasing happiness, honour and usefulness, and above all the priceless blessings springing from a living personal faith in the Redeemer of the world.

Mr. Stanley, who, on rising to respond, was greeted with enthusiastic cheering, said that when he went to Africa he had found a number of cases before him, and in the presence of so many white people, it struck him that he had better get some teachers, but he found that they came quickly enough without invitation. He confessed to having long misunderstood missionaries, and doubted not that there were in the city of London many who were still in the same predicament. He had entertained a sort of legendary idea of a missionary until he saw Livingstone. Then he recognised what a type of noble, physical and spiritual manhood a fine good missionary and good man could be—(cheers)—and from the kindly manner in which he spoke, the intense zeal he displayed, and the intense earnestness of his language, he had ever since held a very high idea of missionaries. He wished he could carry his educated idea of a missionary throughout England. His original idea of a missionary was that of a man who took the Bible in his hand, and converted tens and hundreds of thousands of pagans at once by the magic eloquence of his tongue. He had been looking for and hoping to see such a wonder, and not having done so he was inclined to believe that missionaries were lazy, or indifferent, or incapable; but when he saw how Livingstone went about his work, he discovered what an egregious mistake he had committed. The work of the missionary was very slow and very hard. He must begin with the very alphabet, teaching himself first. And what was given him to encourage him? A few sodden bananas, a few pounds of rice, and it was thought that he was being dealt with in a princely fashion if he had a quartern of wheaten flour. (Laughter.) No wines, no whiskeys—(laughter)—no champagnes; he was asked to drink Congo water, tea if he liked, coffee or cocoa, that was all. And he had got to think kindly of those who had sent him out. (Laughter.) What an unbounded quantity of charity the poor missionary must have to be constantly at his laborious work, and thinking kindly of those at home, too. He had got to learn his alphabet, and had to impress the wild Congo child, who looked upon him with contempt. Only when he had schooled himself and educated himself by long days of patient industry could he hope to convert the people around him. He thought one of the most interesting books he could write would be the true story of a missionary's life in Africa. He thought he could do it, because he was unprejudiced and unbiased. He could tell the candid truth, and it would be a lesson to many. Probably they thought that the missionaries exaggerated. They always accused him (Mr. Stanley) of exaggerating—(laughter)—but the candid truth would astonish them. After learning the native language in the part in which he has settled, the missionary perhaps hears of a tribe more promising higher up. He goes among them, and he has to drop what he has learnt and begin to acquire a new language. Every time the missionary advances he has to go through the same process. If he were to attempt to talk English the natives would believe that he was swearing at them. (Laughter.) He had not spoken of the fever which might overtake him, as that might be owing to his own indiscretion, not knowing the climate, but they could fill in the details of his life until they had the real and true missionary standing before them. As to the country, perhaps they had a dim idea that Africa was a kind of wild botanic garden, a conservatory full of palms and bananas and beautiful flowers, and so on. In a great measure it was. They could imagine a vast conservatory; instead of a glass dome a burning sky, with a burning white sun shining right through and heating the whole till it was like an overheated conservatory in which the temparature was between 80 and 100 degrees. This was the conservatory to which they sent their young missionary. What did they tell him when he went out? They sent a doctor to examine him, they inquired about his moral character and his intellectual ability, but did they ask him how much judgment he had, how much discretion he had? They did not, but trusted in his good sense. What a large faith! (Laughter.) They had a solemn duty not to send these young men into Africa without strongly advising them and teaching them how to learn practical life. They ought to talk with them as if they were children to whom they wished long life, because what was the value of a dead missionary any more than of a dead man? (Hear, hear.) Imagine Mr. Combar dead at Stanley Pool, six feet below the surface of the ground. What value would he be to them? They would only have a memory of his greatness and a constant and increasing regret. What was the value of dead Gordon on the Nile? (Hear.) Absolutely nothing, but had he lived, the civilisation which has received its deathblow in the Soudan would have been still in its dawn; they would have seen a summer dawning in the interior of Africa. (Cheers.) That was the reason why they must absolutely devote themselves to preparing practical advice for their missionaries, as he impressed upon the committee at Brussels the importance of preparing practical precepts for everyday conduct. Many lives were lost through the neglect to avoid draughts, or through catching cold while in a state of perspiration. As regarded the climate, it was not so prejudicial as in a part of North America, in the United States, where fever extensively prevailed, but where the population had been doubled within 25 years. In conclusion, Mr. Stanley expressed the pleasure he felt at having been able to render assistance to the missionaries of the society. What he had done had been by command of his Majesty the King of the Belgians. (Cheers.) Should he find himself in a position to do any further service to the society, or any other society, he would do it with a free heart, impartially, to all those labourers who toiled so severely. (Loud cheers.)—The proceedings concluded with the benediction.

A NEW FORM OF LITERARY PIRACY.

MR. FREDERIC HARRISON has forwarded to us for publication the enclosed letter which he has addressed to Mr. Herbert Spencer:—

"May 28, 1885.

"Dear Mr. Spencer,—I cannot admit that there is anything to justify you in being a party to the American reprint of articles of mine, without my knowledge or consent. I learn accidentally that a volume has appeared in New York, which consists of three recent articles of yours, in the *Nineteenth Century*, printed alternately with three recent articles of mine, with an introduction, notes, and appendix. This re-issue of my articles was made without the knowledge of myself, or of the proprietor of the *Nineteenth Century*, and he tells me that it is a case of piracy.

"You now avow (in your letter to me of yesterday) that the volume was issued by your American publishers, and was edited by your friend, Professor Youmans, after consultation with you, with your consent and assistance. You also avow that you furnished the editor with controversial comments on my articles, and requested him to append them in his own way—that is to say, you have abetted a clandestine reprint of three articles of mine, interpolated with notes supplied by yourself. I regard this, not only as an act of literary piracy, but as a new and most unworthy form of literary piracy. May I ask if it is proposed to hand you the profits of a book of which I am (in part) the author, or are these to be retained by your American publishers and friend?

"To justify this act you now write that you expected republication in America by my friends. This expectation rests, I can assure you, on a pure invention. No friend of mine, nor any person whatever in America or in England, has ever suggested to me the republication of my articles, nor have I ever heard or thought of such a project. You quote to me, as your authority, a letter from Professor Youmans, who simply says there is danger of its being done by others, and adds that I am coming to lecture in America. Again, this is a pure invention. I have never thought of lecturing in America or of going there, nor has any one on either side of the Atlantic suggested to me to do so. Those who 'convey' my writings will as readily invent my intentions. Inquiry would have shown that neither I nor my friends had my intention of reprinting any articles—save those of yours. And I fail to see how an unverified report that they might be reprinted, coupled with an unverified report that I was going to lecture in America, could justify you in preparing and bringing out the unauthorized issue and sale of writings of mine.

"This is not a simple case of clandestine reprint. Those of us who do not take elaborate precautions are exposed to have what they write appearing in unauthorized American editions. I should surprise me that an English writer should connive at this treatment of another English with whom he had been carrying on an honourable discussion. It is, I think, somethingnew, even in American piracy, to re-issue an author's writings behind his back, and select interlarded with hostile comment. Reprints, even while they plunder us, betray the sight of entire sentences broken on the same page with such amenities as 'he complacently assumes,' 'loose and misleading statements,' &c. You avow in your letter of yesterday that you supplied these comments to my articles; and if internal evidence did not show them to be yours, by your offer to me to republish them now in England, you treat them as yours. I know no instance of such a practice. It is one thing to pirratically to reprint your 'Data of Ethics,' freely interspersed with a running commentary on your practice of ethics, and were to justify any act on the ground that I had had a controversy with you, and that I had heard your friends were about to reprint it.

"There is one minor point which serves to show the kind of publication in which you have chosen to take part. My articles in the volume are followed by a cutting from a newspaper account of what the editor calls 'The Little Bethel of the Comtists.' As the volume bears as its subtitle the words, 'a controversy between Mr. Harrison and Herbert Spencer,' that newspaper paragraph would only be relevant if it referred to practices in which I had some part, or which I approved. It is well known that I have nothing to do with anything of the kind, and never countenanced it. Nothing of the sort has ever been heard in Newton-hall, where for years past I have presented Positivism as I understand it. The matter is a small bit of polemical mischief; those who are engaged in slander are not likely to be fair. But I think it is quite unworthy of a place in a volume for which you are responsible, and which you have authorized and adopt.

"You now propose to me to republish this volume in England, where you admit it could not appear without the consent of all concerned. After what you have done I must decline to act with you. I leave your conduct to the judgment of men of sense and of honour.—I am faithfully yours,

"FREDERIC HARRISON,

"Mr. Herbert Spencer."

HEROIC DEED BY A BOY.

A DESPATCH from Lititz, Pfansylvania, of the 13th of May, says: The full details of the suicide of Mrs. Hiram Plantz, and her determined effort to drown her five children, shew one of the most heroic efforts to save life on the part of her 10 year-old son Harry on record in this section of the State. The mother, who was the wife of a rich farmer, and an educated woman, had become demented through religious matters. Yesterday she wanted her seven children to go with her to a mill-dam a mile and a half away to gather flowers. The eldest did not go, their father being away from home. Mrs Pfautz and her two sons, two daughters, and a babe went to the dam. The boy Harry led the way. They sat awhile near the deep water, when Mrs. Pfautz asked Harry to pick up a stick near the dam. He stooped to do so, when the mother swiftly and noiselessly rushed up behind him and pushed him in. She then rapidly seized the other three children and tossed them in one by one, and then jumped in herself, babe in arms. Harry, an expert swimmer, quickly got out, and hauled his brother, aged 7, who had clung to a board, ashore. Harry then jumped in and safely brought his sister, aged 9, ashore. Nothing daunted he once more plunged in and grasped his mother, who still held the babe. The mother exclaimed she wanted to die, but the boy bravely held on, and begged her not to resist. By almost superhuman effort he succeeded in getting the mother and babe safely out of the eight feet of water to the shore. Meanwhile the other children stood speechless on the bank. The next moment Harry dived in for his three-year-old sister, who had sunk the third time. Harry found the body at the first dive and brought it up and on to the bank, closely pressing the little one to his breast. He at once commenced rolling the body of the girl, but finally burst into tears when he realised that his little sister was dead. His mother, who stood shivering on the bank with the wet children, implored Harry to run back to the farm to get a waggon to bring them home. Suspecting his mother, he implored her not to do anything rash. She promised not to; but the boy concluded to take the three children back with him, leaving the mother and babe alive with the dead child. The three children went home in their wet clothes and there told the horrified father what occurred. He quickly drove to the scene, but found no one. The moment that Harry and the children had gone the mother seized the dead child and her babe and again leaped into the water, and sank to rise no more.

LORD BRABOURNE ON HIS DEFENCE.

SPEAKING at the inaugural banquet of the Ashford (Kent) Conservative Club, Lord Brabourne said if anybody had told him five years ago that he would now be addressing a Conservative meeting he would have received such a prophecy with a smile of amusement and incredulity. He knew full well that the vials of wrath would be poured on him by those who thought that he had deserted them; but his contention was that they had deserted him. In taking the step he had in seceding from the Liberal party he had had one consideration paramount to every other in his mind—that, in his humble judgment at this moment, England, had urgent need of all her loyal children, and, feeling this, he could not shrink from the ordeal. In the present crisis he was unwilling to speak of his own position, but he felt that a few words of explanation might be serviceable to the cause in which they were all engaged. He was not speaking only to those who had always arrayed themselves under the Conservative banner, but he was speaking to the outside world, and to many men who called themselves moderate Liberals, as he had always called himself, and he would urge upon them to follow the course he had taken as the course most consistent with their own dignity, and with the interests of their country. Now, what was the cause of his quarrel with the Government? There was one cause why he had not supported the Government, and it was a simple and an honest one. The reason was that he could not conscientiously support the measures which the Government introduced. He had always denounced the old Toryism which refused to move with the spirit of the age, and at the same time he had denounced that departure from Constitutional liberalism which he feared might occur in the future. He was a Constitutional Liberal, and being a Constitutional Liberal he could not follow the Government into their wild furore of democracy. He referred to the Duke of Argyll, Mr. Goschen, and Mr. Forster, who, he said, had but little following or influence, because they did not ally themselves with another party, and urged that it was the duty of statesmen to combine themselves against those now holding office. He condemned in the strongest terms the efforts made to set class against class in certain speeches to which he referred, and declared that he had never gone back from advocating the cause of the people. He was as much as ever a friend of the people, but he would never desert his country or his sovereign, or forget his God.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Government hired transport Dacca, sailed on Saturday last for Suakim, in ballast.

THE Government hired transport Mareates, Captain Osborne, sailed yesterday for Suakim, in ballast.

THE Government hired transport Queen, Captain Cochran, sailed on the 19th instant for Suez in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Sirsa, 1,091 tons, Captain T. W. Whittard, sailed yesterday for Galle in ballast.

THE steam-ship St. Bernard, 1,447 tons, Captain Y. Devey, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk via Canal with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Scawfell, 1,439 tons, Captain John Stanhope, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk via Canal with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Cassius, 1,495 tons, Captain C. Rix, sailed on Saturday last for Amsterdam via Canal with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Niagra, 2,041 tons, Captain William Gell, sailed on Saturday last for Amsterdam via Canal with a general cargo.

THE steamship Martlepooles, 1,131 tons, Captain S. Beron, arrived in harbour yesterday from Barrow, (18th May) with railway materials.

THE steam-ship Mameluke, 1,752 tons, Captain J. R. Rose, sailed on Saturday last for Antwerp via Canal with a general cargo and Mr. John L. Baker, as passenger.

THE steamship Clan Machan, 1,496 tons, Captain G. Schofield, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, (17th May) with a general cargo and Mr. Manlear as passenger.

THE ship County of Selkirk, 1,865 tons, Captain A. Stewart, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Cardiff (3rd April) with a cargo of 2,793 tons coal. The ship is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Burmah, 675 tons, Captain C. R. Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, (18th inst) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lt Cooke, Lt Hutchins, 3 second class and 43 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Commilla 549 tons, Captain Macfadyn, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Bussorah.—Sala Eshapee, Ebrahim, and 2 servants. For Kurrachee.—Mrs. Smith, one boy, one infant. Assistant Apothecary A. Pollock, and one servant, Assistant Apothecary J. Poneill, and 63 deck.

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June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
20	Cy. of Selkirk	Stewart	Cardiff, April 3.

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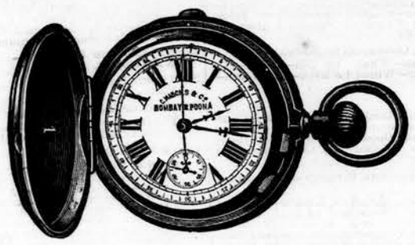

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FREE FROM FUSEL-OIL.
Everywhere in demand.
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HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, AND THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL ICE MACHINES THERE.
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MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. are prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for the establishment and starting of ICE FACTORIES in any part of India, such Contracts to include the whole of the Ice Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c. Free Delivery on the spot. Also Fixing, Starting, and Working the Ice Machinery, in full operation for one month, or longer period. MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. in these cases undertake all trouble and risks, and bind themselves to hand over the Plant in complete working order as a going concern.

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD
GOLD MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
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"The favourite and most fashionable Material of the day."
The Wear of every Yard is Guaranteed
By the Manufacturer, and every yard of genuine bears the name
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The strictest examiner may try every test of touch and sight without discovering that these are other than the Genoa velvets which they so closely resemble, while the peculiar arrangements resulting in the fast woven pile enable them to stand interminable and rough wear, which would ruin real velvets at four times the price. For Costumes and Trimmings it is unequalled, and in fact for all purposes in which Silk Velvet may be used we specially recommend the "LOUIS" VELVETEEN.

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ONCE USED PEOPLE WILL NEVER BE WITHOUT THEM.

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By its use a most delicious Blanc-Mange may be produced in a few minutes at a trifling cost, and without any trouble in the cooking. It is rapidly displacing the old and tedious method of preparing them. It may be had of various flavours, i.e., Raspberry, Strawberry, Lemon, Almond, Vanilla, Coffee, and Chocolate. Sold in Boxes at **6d.** and **1s.** each. At all Stores.

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For making delicious Custards without Eggs. Sold in Boxes, **6d.** and **1s.** each. At all Stores.

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A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE
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For Cylinders, Valves, Shaftings, Bearings, &c.,
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.
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COD LIVER OIL
PETER MOLLER'S.
PETER MOLLER'S Cod Liver Oil cannot be excelled or even equalled! This is evidenced by the continual awards (NINETEEN) whenever and wherever it is exhibited in competition with the best samples of other makers. The latest proof of this assertion was given at the **International Fisheries Exhibition, LONDON, 1883,** where some **Fifty Exhibitors** were represented, and fine specimens of Oil, from all parts of the world, shewn: but to PETER MOLLER alone was reserved the honour of the award of
TWO GOLD MEDALS.
One for the *exceedingly fine quality* of the Oil, and the other for the Process invented by him some thirty years since, and now generally adopted—but by which without the skill and experience he has acquired, being continually exercised, the *quality* of the Oil cannot be maintained, although the *appearance* may.
PETER MOLLER'S IS THE ONLY COD LIVER OIL
for which the International Jury at the Fisheries Exhibition,
AWARDED TWO GOLD MEDALS.
By his process the Oil is perfected in one operation. No after manipulations can restore those invaluable qualities which are lost by incautious or careless treatment: any such attempts must tend only to further deteriorate the therapeutic value of the Oil, and can alone be directed to masking a flavour which never should have existed.
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Absolute Purity, Pristine Freshness, Easy Digestibility, Certain Efficacy;
Combined with a *very slight*, but agreeable flavour. In Capsuled Bottles only.
Of Chemists, Grocers, &c. And Stores & Godowns Everywhere. 4/84

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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.
PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.
ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED
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LIQUID WATERPROOF
Blacking
Self-Shining. No Brushes Required.

Applied with a sponge attached to cork. Gives an instantaneous, brilliant, and elastic polish, which lasts a week in wet or dry weather. Does not injure leather nor soil the clothing. For all kinds of Boots, Shoes, and leather goods.
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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
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SPIRIT STAND,
OF
NICKEL-MOUNTED BRITISH OAK.

Just introduced, and for which the SOLE RIGHT OF SALE IN INDIA has been secured by us for a Term.

The advantages claimed for this Spirit Stand are three in number:—
1.—It is locked securely by merely pressing down and snapping the flaps which fall over the Stoppers. At the same time the Cigar Drawer is also securely fastened.

No. 3353.

2.—Below the Bottles there is a neat divided Drawer for Cigars.
3.—The key is required only for opening the Stand, which may be left unlocked and in use at pleasure. The lock is an excellent one, with a small sized key.

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With Bottles Half-Cut, Rs. 85.
With Bottles, Cut all over, Rs. 95.
The same with Three bottles Rs. 135 *& Rs.* 150 *Cash*

The "OPEN SESAME" Spirit Stand can be procured only from us.

"KOI HAI?" GONGS.
A new Idea, very useful in every Home, for Table, Hall, or Verandah, to summon Servants and to announce Meals, or the arrival of Visitors, &c.

No. 3731.

Of Platinoid Metal, which does not tarnish. Gong and Stand of the same metal. Rs. 26 Cash.

HAMILTON & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
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To be obtained of all dealers
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Wholesale only of the
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PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless. Will reduce from two to five pounds per week, acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into fat. BOTANIC MEDICINE CO., Proprietors, 3, New Oxford-street, London, England. Sold by all Chemists.

Persons suffering from Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh *or* Sore Throat *are rapidly relieved and cured by*
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Depôts at all the principal Chemists' in the Universe.
Beware of Imitations.
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For HEADACHE, SEA or BILIOUS SICKNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, LASSITUDE, LOW SPIRITS, HEARTBURN, and FEVERISH COLDS. Prevents and quickly Relieves or Cures the worst form of TYPHUS, SCARLET, JUNGLE and other FEVERS, PRICKLY HEAT, SMALL-POX, MEASLES, ERUPTIVE or SKIN COMPLAINTS, and various other altered CONDITIONS of the BLOOD. "It
"SAVED MY LIFE"
"for the Fever had obtained a strong hold on me. In a few days I was quite well."—Extract from letter of C. Fitzgerald, Esq., Correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* in Albania, referring to
LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE.
In praise of which the Testimony of Drs. Morgan, Turley, Stevens, Carr Jackson, and other eminent medical gentlemen, has been unqualified, as to its possession of most important elements calculated to restore and maintain Health with perfect vigour of Body and Mind.
Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Dealers in Bottles, at various prices.
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Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN DEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.